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of Tired Blood

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Andropov Warns Kohl on Missiles

Says U.S. Deployment Will Create
Military Threat to West Germany

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, warned Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Tuesday that deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Germany would create a serious new military threat to West Germany, damage its relations with Moscow and the political gulf between East and West Germany with "thick palisades of missiles."

In talks that a West German spokesman said were "hard and thorough," Mr. Andropov declared it was a "profound and dangerous delusion" to think that the new missiles would make Moscow more liable to make negotiating concessions.

"If it comes to deployment," Mr. Andropov told Mr. Kohl, according to a transcript published by Tass, "we will neither surrender our positions nor weaken our defenses, but take prompt and effective measures in response to ensure the security of the U.S.S.R. and its allies."

Mr. Andropov met with Mr. Kohl twice Tuesday — once alone with translators and once with their foreign ministers, Andrei A. Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher — after canceling all of Monday's scheduled events for "personal reasons."

West German sources said Mr.

Andropov appeared "somewhat hindered in his movements," especially of his left hand Tuesday, but was fully alert and entirely in control of the talks. There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Andropov's absence Monday had been because of a kidney ailment.

Soviet television showed Mr. Andropov smiling and chatting amiably at the outset of the meeting, and the West German sources said he told Mr. Kohl it had been his "deepest wish" to have been present at Monday's meeting and

banquet. His place at those events was filled by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

Many of Mr. Andropov's points Tuesday had been made Monday in his banquet address given by Mr. Tikhonov, but the Soviet leader was considerably more explicit in describing the threat to West Germany should it permit deployments of the new weapons.

Invoking anew the warning that Moscow might retaliate for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's new missiles by deploying its own new missiles in Eastern Europe, specifically East Germany and Czechoslovakia, Mr. Andropov asked what Mr. Kohl hoped to gain if the new deployments led to the "oversaturation of Central Europe with all types of weapons of mass destruction."

Mr. Andropov insisted that Soviet medium-range missiles now targeted on Europe were "merely a counterbalance" to existing Western systems and not aimed at West German armed forces.

"But if American missiles are deployed on West German soil, the situation will change," he continued. "The military threat for West Germany will grow manifold. Relations between our two countries will be bound to suffer certain complications as well. As for the Germans [in East and West Germany], they would have, as someone recently put it, to look at one another through thick palisades of missiles."

It was the most explicit threat to date that Moscow would plant new missiles in East Germany in retaliation for a deployment of new U.S. arms. But probably more significantly for Mr. Kohl, it was phrased as a direct threat to the prospects of German reunification, on which he has placed great stress since taking office.

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl, left, and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, center, walked to the Kremlin for a meeting Tuesday with the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

U.S. Emergency Jobs Program Gets Off to a Slow Start

By James R. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three months after it became law, the \$4.6-billion federal emergency job program has produced few of the new jobs it was designed to create. Most of the money is tied up in red tape and debate over how it should be spent.

The law was enacted April 1 after being rushed through Congress as a response to the U.S. unemployment problem, and supporters estimated that it would eventually lead to the creation of 400,000 new jobs.

A second measure aimed indirectly at reducing unemployment, the 3-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax, also went into effect April 1, and officials say its success is difficult to measure.

The emergency job program increases funds for dozens of existing federal aid programs, from repairing government buildings to helping families that have lost their medical insurance. More than three-fourths of the money was directed to creating public works jobs, but much of the program has yet to move beyond the planning stages, according to a survey of several states and cities.

State officials defend the delay in the spending of the

program, saying that it is in selecting planning and proposing construction projects is normal.

"We're not getting the money out as expeditiously as the son and mother of the emergency job bill would suggest," said Mary Anne Marsh of the Massachusetts office for federal-state regulations.

"If a town wants to build a library with job bill funds, it has to hire an architect, draw up plans, hold town meetings, reach a consensus and then submit proposals" to the federal government, she said. "If we talked a year from now, I wouldn't be surprised if the money was still trickling in."

Political disputes have contributed to the delays, some officials say.

There was considerable debate between the executive and the legislative branch, and between the two houses of the legislature, as to what the funds should be used for," said Hugh O'Neill, New York state deputy secretary for economic affairs in Albany. Lobbying was especially intense by social service groups, he said. Some favored more day-care programs while others wanted help for homeless people and others championed emergency nutrition programs.

According to final legislative approval for spending the \$350 million that New York state will receive was not voted until the last weekend in June.

"It's clearly the intent to get the work out as quickly as possible, but bureaucracy can slow things down and this may be one of those cases," said Michael Rattigan of the California League of Cities, which is monitoring the progress of \$117 million in public works grants to its 434 member cities.

Not surprisingly, the quickest spending has been on labor-intensive projects for unemployed workers and young people with few skills. In California, 1,000 youthful California Conservation Corps workers will begin three months of work in state parks for \$58 a month, paid for by a \$2.7-million grant under the job bill.

In Michigan, an estimated 25,000 people, most of them men and women in their 20s who have been laid off, have been put to work on maintenance projects with money that came in part from the bill.

Municipalities have tried to reduce the lag by starting planning before the money can be spent. New York City has completed planning for the distribution of the \$952 million the city is to receive for community development, even though the money is not expected to be received until the end of this month at the earliest.

The job bill's main segments are \$2 billion geared to public works projects, \$1.5 billion in economic aid to com-

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Vice President George Bush, left, having a beer with patrons of a pub in Dublin.

Bush Says Reagan Will Run in '84

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — U.S. Vice President George Bush said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan will run for re-election in 1984 and that he expects to be Mr. Reagan's choice as running mate.

Mr. Bush was asked at a news conference to conclude a 24-hour visit to Dublin if Mr. Reagan '72, would seek a second term. "Reagan will run and Reagan will be elected," he replied. "He kindly suggested that I run with him."

Mr. Bush said his prediction of victory was based on "the improvement in the U.S. economy, if the trend keeps continuing, this president will be very hard to beat."

Earlier Tuesday, at a ceremony honoring Ireland's patriots, 100 demonstrators booted Mr. Bush in a protest against U.S. nuclear weapons and Washington's support for rightist regimes in Central America.

When Mr. Bush arrived at Dublin's Garden of Remembrance to lay a wreath, the protesters shook fists and shouted, "Bush Out." Among the demonstrators were members of Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Bush arrived in Dublin on Monday on the seventh stop of an eight-day tour of Western Europe to explain the U.S. military expansion and the administration's policies in Central America.

Later Tuesday, Mr. Bush arrived in Iceland for a three-day visit, the last of his two-week tour, Reuters reported from Reykjavik. He was scheduled to have talks with the new center-right administration that came to power in elections last April.

[Mr. Bush also planned to visit a U.S. base at Keflavik, just outside Reykjavik. The United States is responsible for defending Iceland, which has no armed forces of its own.]

Saudi Arabia Begins To Slow Its Spending

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

RIYADH — After a decade-long binge of spending and building fueled by gigantic financial surpluses, Saudi Arabia has started tightening its purse strings in response to plunging oil revenues — a process whose extent and potential social impact is unpredictable.

Austerity, Saudi style, remains comfortable compared to that of most countries, with Western analysts predicting continued economic growth even this year. But the Saudi government, with a characteristic lack of any public explanation, is quietly moving to minimize the effect of spending cuts on Saudi Arabians, particularly on the influential business class that emerged during the oil boom.

Some foreign businesses are already being hurt by delayed payment, fewer contracts and many layoffs. And Saudi aid to other countries will decline, with a corresponding decrease of Saudi regional influence, diplomats said.

But, at least for the next year or two, Saudi Arabia's prospective budget deficits, perhaps as much as \$20 billion this year in contrast to recent annual surpluses averaging \$40 billion, are not expected to be big enough to constrain significantly the international liquidity situation.

Nor will the loss of Saudi spending power, several Western analysts said, dampen the securities market in the United States, where Saudi Arabia has been a big, regular customer for government bonds.

The core of Saudi Arabia's problem is the plunge in world oil demand, particularly drastic because Saudi Arabia agreed to take the brunt of export cuts to tighten world markets for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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As a result, Saudi production, which has run as high as 10 million barrels a day, fell earlier this year to below three million barrels a day, according to Saudi sources.

This will probably bring Saudi oil income down this year to less than half the 1981 figure of \$112 billion, perhaps even down to \$40 billion.

Explaining why the dramatic drop in income will not undermine the country's stability, Saudi officials said that the country can use a period of economic cooling off and consolidation.

After spending half a trillion dollars since the oil-price rise in 1973, Saudi Arabia has built more modern facilities than its estimated five million people can use, and the society needs time to catch up, according to an influential prince who agreed to discuss the problem on condition he not be named.

The cuts won't be felt by ordinary Saudis, he said.

But nobody can say with certainty when and how much Saudi Arabia's oil exports will recover. Moreover, some officials acknowledge that social tensions could surface if Saudi business and bureaucrats, who are used to sharing a constantly growing pie, start having to compete.

In addition, financial information starting to emerge suggests that the government's room for maneuver is more limited than has been widely assumed.

Theoretically, Saudi Arabia can maintain its development momentum by spending its reserves of foreign currencies and investments, usually estimated at \$150 billion.

But several sources with access to figures of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority said the actual amount is \$123 billion, of which only \$90 billion is free of political bonds.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Signals Decision For Unilateral Pullback Under Terms of Accord

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel signaled to the United States and Lebanon on Tuesday that it has already decided to go ahead with the redeployment of troops in southern Lebanon and proposed that the redeployment be done within the framework of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement, despite Syria's rejection of the pact.

Briefing reporters on Tuesday from Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and his Dutch counterpart, Hans van den Broek, a senior Israeli official said that the Dutch minister had been told that Israel "will have to redeploy in stages" in Lebanon and that the Israeli hoped the Lebanese Army, together with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon and the U.S.-led multinational force, would be able to fill the vacuum.

Shortly afterward, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir told a gathering of U.S. Jewish leaders that Israel wanted the action to be taken within the framework of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese accord.

"We have no intention of letting the Syrians undermine the agreement," Mr. Ben-Meir said. "If the Syrians prevent its full implementation because of their obstinacy and refusal to leave Lebanon, we have got to sit with the Lebanese and the Americans ... and begin to coordinate between ourselves a more gradual implementation of the agreement."

The first step, he said, should be a redeployment of Israeli forces, "the area that we leave being handed over in an orderly fashion to the Lebanese Army so that the government of Lebanon can begin to do what it says it wants to do, to extend its sovereignty over more and more of the land."

The proposal represents a 180-degree change in the Israeli position of not going ahead with the agreement and withdrawal of its forces unless Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization also agreed to pull their forces out of eastern and northern Lebanon.

Apparently hoping to meet Israeli demands that any partial pullback be part of a total withdrawal, Mr. Ben-Meir suggested as a timetable the eight to 12 weeks specified in the Israeli-Lebanese accord. But it was not clear whether he was referring to the initial redeployment or to a total withdrawal as provided under the agreement.

His speech, coming on the eve of the arrival in Jerusalem of the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, appeared to be an Israeli attempt to follow its redeployment plans and still preserve its agreement, which falls just short of a peace treaty, with Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz's reported remarks to the Dutch foreign minister and Mr. Ben-Meir's statement, when taken together, seem to indicate that the Israeli government has already decided on a redeployment of its forces southward and is simply seeking a way to put it within a slightly modified version of the accord with Lebanon, in a way that is acceptable to all parties.

So far as is known, the Israeli cabinet has yet to discuss or approve formally any redeployment plan. The interministerial defense committee is not scheduled to meet until Wednesday to consider various options drawn up by the army for such a move.

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Announcing the cancellation of the project, Michel Vauzelle, spokesman, sought to place the blame for the decision on the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Chirac, who is also the leading figure of the center-right opposition, said on Monday that holding the fair in Paris would be too expensive, disrupt life in the city and lead to unreasonable local tax increases.

Mr. Vauzelle took note of "the unfavorable advice from the elected officials responsible for Paris and the Paris region" and said: "The President of the Republic, who announced that nothing would be done without the agreement of the elected officials, has asked the government to shelve the project."

Mr. Vauzelle said in an interview afterward that the decision reflected the Socialists' belief in decentralizing political decision-making.

However, the national government may welcome a chance to be rid of a project whose potential cost, estimated to run from \$200 million to \$800 million, ran counter to its austerity program, which involves cutting public spending and private consumption.

The world's fair, which was to be based on the theme "The Paths of Liberty: A Project for the Third

Algeria	600 Drs. Israel	15,420 Norway	6,000 N.L.
Austria	17 S. Italy	1200 lire	6,700 Rials
Bahrain	6,000 Drs. Jordan	450,000 Portuguese	1,500 Rials
Belarus	C.1.10	Kenya	16,000 Rials
Canada	325 M.R.	Lebanon	50,000 Rials
Cyprus	7,000 Drs.	Malta	100,000 Rials
Denmark	1,000 Drs.	Spain	90,000 Rials
Egypt	100 P.	Turkey	1,000,000 Rials
Finland	6,000 Drs.	U.S.	1,000,000 Rials
Greece	40 P.	U.S.S.R.	250,000 Rials
Germany, 1,200 D.M.	Malta	Turkey	2,000,000 Rials
Great Britain	5,500 Drs.	U.S.A.	500,000 Rials
Greece	60 Drs.	Niger	170 K.</td

Little Progress Seen In Shultz Mideast Trip

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, appeared to make little headway Tuesday in his effort to find a formula for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz flew to Damascus for a meeting Wednesday with President Hafez al-Assad after receiving a modest endorsement of his efforts from Saudi Arabia and a gentle prod from Lebanon to get Israel to move ahead with its agreement to withdraw from Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz maintained an upbeat tone about his meetings with Saudi and Lebanese leaders and spoke favorably about the prospects for developing a dialogue with Syria about "minimal interests that go beyond" the issue of Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

But senior U.S. officials traveling with Mr. Shultz said that they saw little prospect of breaking the impasse over the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Barring some unexpected concession from Mr. Assad, they suggested that Mr. Shultz would return to Washington on Friday with a fairly bleak assessment of the situation.

Syria has refused to enter withdrawal talks with Lebanon similar to those earlier this year between Israel and Lebanon. Those talks, in which Mr. Shultz acted as an intermediary, led to a security agreement between the two nations and a commitment by Israel to pull its forces out of Lebanon if Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization did the same.

Early Tuesday, Mr. Shultz met in Saudi Arabia with King Fahd. Mr. Shultz later described the talks, which took place between

midnight and 2 A.M., as "worthwhile and constructive."

He said, "It was gratifying to see with King Fahd that we continue to share the objectives of the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

The United States has sought Saudi help in trying to bring Syria to the bargaining table.

In brief remarks at the Jeddah airport before Mr. Shultz left, the Saudi foreign minister, Saud al-Faisal, said his nation "has cooperated in the past and will cooperate in the future" in efforts to help Lebanon achieve "its independence and territorial integrity."

But as he had done when Mr. Shultz arrived Monday, Prince Saud pointedly mentioned an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as an important step in the peace process but did not talk about a Syrian withdrawal.

Asked why he had singled out Israel, Prince Saud said: "We don't equate the two forces. The Israeli forces are occupying forces."

The Saudis, however, according to U.S. officials, do want to see the restoration of an independent Lebanon and are willing, up to a point, to press Syria to get out.

During his four-hour visit, Mr. Shultz met with Lebanese leaders, including President Amin Gemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Saïf.

A senior Lebanese official who briefed reporters indicated that Lebanon was growing impatient about the pace of implementation of its agreement with Israel, which was signed in May.

He gave no indication of what ideas the committee had brought or the nature of the progress made.

A committee spokesman, Abdel Mohsen Abu Mayzur, said the final solution of the battle between Mr. Arafat and the rebels would come in a general congress of Fatah, but no agreement had yet been reached on convening a congress.

The rebels are demanding that Mr. Arafat issue an absolute rejection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace proposals. They also demand that he cede some power by forming a collective leadership for Fatah that would include Nizar Saïf and other rebels.

Mr. Saleh indicated that an offer

of an emergency committee to run Fatah and prepare for a general congress had not been made.

Meanwhile, Major Abu Ahmed Ismail, the PLO officer in charge of security in the eastern Lebanon city of Baalbeck, said Tuesday that he and 300 guerrillas under his command were joining the mutiny against Mr. Arafat.

Independent sources in Baalbek, however, said Major Ismail's men did not exceed 150 and that most of them were Lebanese volunteers.

The gasoline tax money has not been a painless boon to the states, however, because of the requirement that states must pay 10 percent of major highway and bridge repairs under the program and 25 percent of other road repairs.

So far, 22 states have increased various taxes, chiefly on fuel, to take advantage of the federal money.

The increased gasoline tax, on the other hand, would create 320,000 new jobs, the Reagan administration estimated in December. Most of them are still in

Emergency Job Program Gets Off to a Slow Start

(Continued from Page 1)

the planning and bidding stage, although John Berard of the Associated General Contractors of America said he expected the sum total construction season to turn out to be one of the busiest in many years.

The Federal Highway Administration, which controls the trust fund that gets the added tax money, began authorizing repairs of highways, streets and bridges in January, a few days after the measure was signed into law, though motorists did not start paying the extra tax until April 1.

Eighty percent of the extra gasoline tax is earmarked for highway and bridge work, and the rest will go to aid mass transit projects such as redeveloping New York City's subway and building the Los Angeles underground transit system.

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Mediators Fail to Heal Split in PLO

To Return to Tunis For Consultations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — A six-man mediation team that has failed to heal the split in the PLO said Tuesday it would have to return to Tunis for further consultations with the PLO executive committee on the revolt against Yasser Arafat.

Before leaving Wednesday for Tunisia, the mediation team planned a second meeting with the Syrian foreign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, to discuss the rift between Mr. Arafat and Syria.

The mediation committee chairman, Khaled Fahoum, said some positive results were achieved during the committee's three days of meetings with the rebels inside Fatah, Mr. Arafat's guerrilla group and the largest in the Palestine Liberation Organization. But final agreement on all their demands had not been reached.

He said further consultations would be needed with the PLO executive committee in Mr. Arafat's Tunis headquarters before negotiations resume with the rebels in Damascus.

Mr. Fahoum strenuously denied charges that Mr. Arafat had offered to withdraw his forces from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where Beirut's official radio said occasional outbursts of shooting between rebels and loyalists occurred again this May.

He gave no indication of what ideas the committee had brought or the nature of the progress made.

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Gennadi Batachev arriving at a West German court to stand trial for espionage.

Bonn Tries Russian for Bid to Steal NATO Codes

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — A member of the Soviet trade mission, allegedly caught trying to buy details of NATO computer codes, went on trial here Tuesday, accused of espionage.

Gennadi Batachev, who is with the trade mission in Cologne, was arrested in 1981 as he accepted what he thought were secret documents from a West German contact in Cologne, authorities said.

A 42-year-old engineer, who has diplomatic immunity, was charged by the West German federal prosecutor with using his position at the trade mission to try to obtain classified information about computer electronics.

He denied the charges Tuesday, calling them a

deliberate provocation designed to harm relations between Bonn and Moscow.

The indictment said that Mr. Batachev had tried to obtain technical plans from the computer firm, that built a data communications system exclusively for use by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and West German security authorities.

A former marketing manager of the company, based near Frankfurt, told the court he had met Mr. Batachev on 12 occasions to make it seem he was interested in the deal.

The manager said he had provided Mr. Batachev, who has been held in prison since his arrest, with computer plans that contained no secrets. He said he received around 5,000 Deutsche marks (\$2,000) for the information.

Saudi Arabia Quietly Slows Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

and financial strings and available for deficit financing.

More restrictive measures seem almost inevitable, perhaps as early as this fall. The handling of the whole question has been a policy discussion behind the scenes in Saudi Arabia for months. The outcome apparently was a factor in the abrupt departure two months ago of the monetary authority's highly regarded governor, Abdul Aziz Quraishi.

Mr. Quraishi, like many other Saudi technocrats, felt that the kingdom should announce an immediate belt-tightening to dramatize the need for more economic rigor, according to authority sources.

Suggested moves included cancellation of some prestige projects, measures aimed to curb lavish personal spending with the royal family setting, an example, imposition of duties on luxury imports and cancellation of government subsidies providing almost free gasoline and utilities.

This approach would also offer some protection for Saudi Arabia's foreign reserves, which are the basis of the country's international financial role.

Instead, the government is proceeding, for now at least, as if little

has changed, while starting a discreet retrenchment and spending its "rainy day" reserves during the present fiscal year.

King Fahd, who has been on the throne for a year, apparently prefers this spending policy, which is popular with Saudi Arabia's business class and which is the course of least resistance.

No ongoing project has been stopped, and Finance Minister Mohammed Abdu al-Khalil insists that won't be.

Rather than proceed on the assumption of severe, durable curtailment of their funds, Saudi leaders are naturally hoping something will turn up: in 1978, when the country had budget problems, the Iranian revolution suddenly drove up oil prices and demand, handily bailing out Saudi planners.

Meanwhile, with Saudi Arabia's budget this year cut by 30 percent by the relatively painless process of postponing new projects, the government has indicated that all economy measures will be shared equally by all sectors.

A Saudi spokesman said the great hope, invariably invoked by Saudi officials, is that Saudi Arabia's burgeoning industrial private sector will be stimulated by tougher times to become more productive, thus maintaining prosperity.

"Our plans are unchanged," a member of the royal family said, "because we are expecting that the business sector, especially construction, has become rich enough and enterprising enough to start creating work for others."

Saudi entrepreneurs in recent years have invested in contracting and light manufacturing and maintenance firms, and they will be stopped by recent "buy Saudi" rules requiring that all service contracts and 30 percent of all subcontracts go to Saudi companies. Rules have also been introduced to limit Saudi-owned companies can manage.

For U.S. businessmen, Saudi Arabia is expected to remain by far the biggest Middle East market. U.S. exports worth \$9 billion last year, combined with reduced oil imports, gave the United States a favorable trade balance with the kingdom for the first time in many years. But the market, analysts said, will shift away from construction to maintenance, training and agricultural development.

For Saudi, the new austerity could be just a phase or, if it lasts, the test of whether they can manage the society that has risen out of the sand so fast.

Andropov Cautions Kohl On Missile Deployment

(Continued from Page 1)

The heavy pressure applied to Mr. Kohl in Moscow reflected the fact that the majority of the new U.S. missiles, and more significantly all of the 108 new and highly accurate Pershing-2 missiles slated for deployment, are to be located in West Germany. The first nine Pershings are scheduled for deployment in December unless there is a breakthrough in arms negotiations in Geneva.

Of Mr. Kohl's response, Tass said only that "he stated the well-known position of the leading circles of the NATO alliance on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles," suggesting that Mr. Kohl had maintained the firm support of the NATO position that he expressed Monday, including its argument that the Western buildup had been ordered solely because the Soviet Union had amassed an overwhelming superiority in the late 1970s.

West German spokesman preferred to stress the conciliatory aspects of Mr. Kohl's visit. They reported that he had urged on Mr. Andropov a summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan as the only means of breaking the deadlock at the Geneva talks. Accord-

ing to the spokesman, Mr. Andropov was "sympathetic" to the idea but repeated Moscow's usual condition that such a meeting would have to be well prepared and capable of yielding concrete results.

Peter Böniß, Mr. Kohl's spokesman, said that despite the sharp differences, Mr. Kohl considered the meeting satisfactory and believed Mr. Andropov was interested in reaching an agreement at Geneva. Mr. Böniß said Mr. Kohl told the Soviet leaders that the West Germans were not "missile fanatics" and that there was still time to reach agreement, even after the first missiles are deployed.

In addition to the sessions with Mr. Andropov, the West Germans held separate meetings Tuesday with Mr. Gromyko, and with the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov. Few details emerged from those talks, but the meeting with Mr. Gromyko was said to deal primarily with a review of existing Soviet-West German economic ties.

Wednesday, Mr. Kohl is scheduled to fly to Kiev for a one-day visit before returning Friday to Bonn. Mr. Genscher is scheduled to travel to Washington to brief the Reagan administration on the talks.

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Mr. Kohl made the most unambiguous appeal to date for direct French military intervention, saying that the current shift of arms and supplies from Paris to Berlin was inadequate compared with Libya's support for the rebels.

"We have asked and we insist for France to participate at our side to repulse this external aggression."

He dismissed Libya's claim that

WORLD BRIEFS

3d Day of Protest Planned in Chile

SANTIAGO (UPI) — An opposition front representing outlawed political parties, labor organizations and professional groups announced Tuesday that it would support another day of national protest against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet on July 12.

President Pinochet has said he would not tolerate another day of protest. At least five persons were killed in similar demonstrations in May and in June, and scores of labor leaders and political activists were arrested, including Rodolfo Seguel, president of the copper workers' union.

The group is made up of political activists of the Christian Democratic, Radical and Socialist parties, representatives of the national union coordination movement, which includes Communist labor leaders, and a national leader of the truckers' association, Leon Vilma. It is led by Jorge Lavandero, who was a Christian Democratic deputy before the legislature was closed in 1

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

One Less U.S. Colony

American colonialism is still alive and well on 3,000 Micronesian islands strewn over 3 million square miles of the Pacific. It has not been a brilliant chapter, so there is the more reason to welcome the news that this embarrassing affair is finally ending.

By an agreement announced last week the United States is to pay the Marshall Islands \$184 million over the next 15 years as compensation for damage caused by nuclear tests. This clears the way for a "Compact of Free Association" with the islands, the last of the U.S. Pacific trust territories to accept an autonomy plan to be tested in a plebiscite.

Autonomy for Micronesia would show the list of U.S. colonies to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa. The Philippines became independent in 1946. The Canal Zone reverts by treaty to Panama at century's end. In an anomalous category stands Puerto Rico, a self-governing commonwealth since 1952 but with its ultimate status still in dispute.

"Free association" for Micronesia means full autonomy in domestic matters and foreign economic policy, but letting the United States manage defense and diplomatic relations. Since many of the 125,000 Micronesian islanders are strangers to each other, the arrangement is inoffensive as well as practical.

World War II brought the U.S. flag to the islands, and American rule was formalized in 1947 when the United Nations declared Micronesia (except Guam) a "strategic trust" of the United States. It was a unique trusteeship, expressly granting military rights while calling for progress toward self-government — with

out a termination date. The Marshall Islands were the strategic prize in this package, comprising 29 atolls, five coral islands and, today, 33,000 people. Here was Bikini, ideal for nuclear testing. And the curving lagoon of Kwajalein, a fine target for test missiles fired from Vandenberg Air Base in California, 4,200 miles away. Not so fine have been the human and social costs of the trust: the forced relocations of islanders, the environmental havoc and the bulldozing effect of American technology on indigenous cultures.

It has taken 14 years to negotiate the compensation and other separation terms. A reluctant Defense Department has now agreed to reduce the planned use of Kwajalein for missile tests from 50 to 30 years. If the islanders and Congress approve, the Marshalls can be freely associated with the United States.

A similar plan has been approved by Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia, while a fourth chain, the Northern Mariana, has chosen a commonwealth status like Puerto Rico's. Moscow may benefit the deal in the United Nations, but the UN Charter foresees either self-government or independence for territories "as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances." And who has voted freely to associate with the Soviet Union?

Answering Soviet polemics will be the easier task. Nor will the financial settlement fully test American principle. To make free association work, Americans have to be willing to include remote peoples in the universal promise of life, liberty and a chance at happiness.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Car Quotas Are Costly

The Japanese government has served notice that it wants to end the quota that limits its exports of automobiles to America. The reaction from Congress is likely to be a roar of indignation, but the question to ask is why the American automobile manufacturers would still need protection from Japanese competition after a third year of those quotas.

The present quota will expire next spring — not only in an election year but in a year when the United Auto Workers will renegotiate wage contracts. The Japanese are now the only effective competitors with the American producers in the American market, and a tight lid on Japanese imports is an invitation to a substantial wage boost to be passed through to the consumer in higher prices. Labor compensation in the auto factories, counting the fringe benefits, is already close to twice the average for all American manufacturing.

The recent troubles of the automakers have been profound and by no means all of their own making. Tens of thousands of unemployed workers deserve special sympathy. But it is not easy to show that the past two-plus years of quotas have actually helped them much. By holding down the numbers of cars that the Japanese could ship, the quotas have probably speeded up the Japanese companies' shift from the lower end of the market into the

much more profitable middle. The quotas have held down the Japanese manufacturers' volume, but not their revenues.

With the economic recovery, automobile sales are rising rapidly. The time to peel off the quotas is when the market is expanding and employment is stable. Perhaps there is a case for doing it in stages, over a couple of years, so as to avoid a sudden great surge of imports. In principle that is a slightly dubious expedient, but in practice it offers the industry a measure of reassurance and would perhaps keep the issue of automobile protectionism out of the presidential campaign.

The one thing you can say for these year-to-year quotas is that they are certainly preferable to permanent protectionist legislation like the domestic content bill, which would require nearly every car sold in the United States to be in some proportion manufactured there. Although that bill is not likely to be passed by Congress and is even less likely to be signed by President Reagan, it is a genuine menace.

Temporary quotas, expanding over time, would not be an intolerable price to pay for diminished pressure to enact a far more damaging alternative. But the goal that best serves the American economy and consumers is a return to an unrestricted market.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Kohl in Moscow

The talks in Moscow between the Soviet leaders and the West German chancellor may prove to be the most important East-West contacts since President Reagan's assumption of power in Washington and the death of Mr. Brezhnev. They come at a time when East-West relations, after reaching their lowest ebb for many years, have just begun to show some slight signs of improvement. But the deadline for the deployment of the American intermediate-range cruise and Pershing-2 missiles is the end of this year. So Chancellor Kohl's Moscow trip is likely to usher in a few months of mounting diplomatic brinkmanship between Russia and the West, with the pressure of public opinion in the West, especially in West Germany, playing an important part.

—The Observer (London).

A Matter of Confidence

Despite official statements to the contrary, Japan's business-government combine is ready to extend its "voluntary" quota on auto imports for a fourth year, a signal of intense apprehension over an America viewed by Japanese as having lost its self-confidence and, consequently, become dangerous.

Although the official position is that the auto quota will not be renewed when it expires next spring, business and government officials say a one-year extension is the bare minimum. "Can you really imagine unrestricted auto imports ever resuming?" asked an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

In February former President Leopold Senghor's handpicked successor, Abdou Diouf, won 84 percent of the presidential vote, and his party took 111 of the 120 parliamentary seats. But Senegal's two main brotherhoods, the Mourides and the Tijiyanees, were the real winners. The role of the brotherhoods is difficult to explain to outsiders. They aren't political parties, although their members are highly nationalistic. They aren't religious organizations, although their rhetoric sometimes sounds like that of Islamic fundamentalists. They preach salvation through hard work. And their caliphs, or religious directors, make a practice of flaunting their wealth. In the recent election they discarded their traditional pretense of impartiality and campaigned openly for Mr. Diouf. Why? Para Ndiaye, deputy leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, the major opposition party, said, "The government favors economic development based on external aid and the export of peanuts. We want to grow less peanuts and more food." Fewer peanuts would cut into the business of the peanut oil monopoly, of which a principal shareholder is the Bishop of the Mourides. After the election Mr. Diouf pointed out that Washington did not discard the compromise solution outlined

—The Nation (New York).

FROM OUR JULY 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Taft Denies Report

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia — When Mr. Taft read the *Herald's* *Panama* cable dispatch quoting Señor Arias as stating that Mr. Taft had exerted pressure in favor of Señor Obaldia's candidacy for the Panama presidency, he said: "I have had no communication with Panama, and I have authorized none on this subject since the letter written in the latter part of May, which has already been made public. All that has been done at Panama has been to take measures to ensure a fair election." Mr. Taft denied having stated that if Panama did not accept Señor Obaldia the United States would intervene, and said he was surprised at Señor Arias's withdrawal from the race.

1933: The Depression Is Over

NEW YORK — A gradual but sustained business improvement over a broad front during the last few months, indicating an end of the Depression in this country and a definite turn toward recovery, was recorded by the New York Board of Trade in announcing the results of a nationwide economic survey. "The conclusion cannot be escaped," the board declared, "that the Depression is over and we are well on the road to recovery." The survey showed employment had increased, wages had been raised by industrial concerns, orders had increased, and department store sales, building activity, transportation and power consumption all showed an upward trend.

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The New-Old Social Secretary

By Brid Nemy
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not too long ago they were called social secretaries. They worked for wealthy, social women and they deal almost exclusively with notes, invitations, appointments and place cards. Many of them were daughters of genteel families that had fallen on hard times. Their handwriting was usually impeccable and their typing and shorthand were frequently pathetic.

Today the rather small group of women who might once have been called social secretaries are frequently and legitimately referred to as private secretaries. Most are professional in skills and attitude.

The women for whom they work have also changed. Their principal activity may be charity committees and benefits, but many now deal with finances and have interests that range from art and antiques to education, and rehabilitation programs.

They also have a growing awareness that working in the confines of a home leads to a more intimate relationship than that usually existing in an office and that this requires a delicate balance somewhere between employer and friend.

Because the best of these secretaries are nothing if not discreet, salaries are something they prefer not to discuss. They generalize by saying that the amount depends on many factors. Part-time secretaries often charge in the area of \$15 a hour; full-time work ranges, by and large, from \$350 to \$500 a week.

The most hazardous part is working within close confines.

"Working closely together in a home can be miserable or pleasant, and it very much depends on the employer," said a secretary. "Everything that might happen in a business office is exaggerated — the things they can't do themselves but are unwilling to give you the authority to do, the remark that can be slung off in an office atmosphere that becomes more personal at home, the deadly fear that you will carry tales. You have to be terribly careful."

This secretary is currently, and happily, employed by a widow — "cleaning up and organizing 100 boxes of papers, bank papers and correspondence, inventoring the apartment and disposing of books and paintings."

On the other hand, June Douglas has had only one employer, for 18 years, and calls her "my best friend." Her relationship with Marylou Whitney began in Oyster Bay, New York. Mrs. Whitney, the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, wanted a part-time secretary.

Mrs. Whitney began in Oyster Bay on a somewhat different basis, usually one five-hour day a

week for each client, sometimes in their homes, sometimes from hers.

Having started her career in the decorating business, Mrs. Towne has Paisy House, a decorator, as a client. That job primarily involves business chores. For clients more involved in social activities she looks after invitations and correspondence, and when her employer is chairman of a benefit she is apt to be on hand before the guests arrive to "see if everything is OK."

Mrs. Towne, whose clients include men, usually begins her workday at 11 A.M. and stays until 4 P.M. Over the years she has done everything from organizing files and libraries to putting closets in shape.

"I've had the most wonderful experiences," she said. "And I've been exposed to such beauty."

Mrs. Douglas keeps a master list of names and addresses and a master appointment chart. Many people get in touch with Mrs. Whitney through Mrs. Douglas. The two talk by telephone almost every day and meet at varying intervals.

"I help Mrs. Whitney accomplish what she accomplishes, and she accomplishes a lot," she commented. "Someone once said that I'm more than a secretary, I'm an administrator, but I don't know." She does, however, know one thing: "We understand each other and we care about each other."

Janet Grant is a familiar name to Palm Beach residents and a familiar face at most of the big benefits and parties. She started working for Mary Sanford, often referred to as the Empress of Palm Beach, 23 years ago, and several years ago, when Mrs. Sanford's activities lessened, began taking on free-lance assignments.

"When you become close to someone like Mary, you do everything from menus to important things," she said. "Anything she didn't have time to do I did. The anything included almost everything from organizing guest lists, menus, flowers and bartenders to calligraphy for place cards, standing at the door to keep out uninvited guests, writing thank-you notes, buying gifts and picking up and returning things. We even shopped together."

Mrs. Grant's principal work these days is for the chairman of major charity benefits, which she "organizes and stages," and for private clients who need someone knowledgeable to organize and look after their parties.

Mariel Towne works in New York on a somewhat different basis, usually one five-hour day a

week for each of her two clients.

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Maria Towne splits her time between different clients.

'Buried Treasure': No Luck

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Considering that there have been no less than 18 London-based shows playing on Broadway this past season, and eight Broadway-based shows playing in the West End, it might be thought that the need for a trans-Atlantic theatrical exchange plan was not so very great.

That, nonetheless, is what the Royal Court in London and Joe Papp's Public Theater company in Manhattan have now arrived at, and there is no doubt that thus far it's the Americans who have the best of the deal. For where the Court has sent the recently triumphant "Top Girls" to New York, Papp has now brought us in exchange Thomas Babe's "Buried Inside Extra," a curiously lifeless

newspaper drama that looks as though it had been assembled on a slow news day from offcuts of "Lou Grant" and "The Front Page."

A few years back, long before anyone saw the need for a formal exchange of this kind, Babe had in fact already given the Court a vastly superior play called "Prayer for my Daughter," set in a decaying downtown police station. This time he has also been defeated by the fact that just about everything worth saying about decaying downtown newspapers has already been said, and his attempts to enliven the green-eyes shade clichés of a hundred B movies (the planting an atom bomb in the paper's cellar on the day the building is being closed) do not even begin to detonate. What we have here is

not so much "The Front Page" as page 19 of a very dull edition, and the only question raised by the play is how on earth characters of such stunning boredom have managed to keep the paper going until now.

True, Papp has done some starry casting: Hal Holbrook as the city editor, Vincent Gardenia as the mad bomber and Sandy Dennis as the deserted wife all bring on stage with them the memories of innumerable better-written late-night TV movies, but even these echoes of the past are mercifully inclined to drown what Babe is giving us as the present. If you want to see Papp's real gift to London, steer clear of his currently dismal Court hearing and head for "Pirates of Penzance" at Drury Lane.

Noi all foreign visitors to the London theater this summer are to be so readily dismissed however, no matter what you may have been reading about them elsewhere. To the Piccadilly, five months and £2 million on from the originally planned opening, has come "Yours of I," and some kind of guarded minority verdict needs to be entered here about the nature of the haroque and intermittently enthralling evening.

The Italian producers are bitter about the disparity between the prices Barbaresco and Barolo fetch and what the French can get. Though they are right, some simple marketplace rules are at work. The French have spent a long time creating the aura that surrounds their wines, it is deserved not. They have paid their dues. Once wine drinkers become educated to the quality of the leading Italian wines and are eager to buy them, the producers can charge what they think their output is worth.

And altogether more modest and vastly less enjoyable kind of theatrical lunacy is to be found at the Almeida, where a usually admirable dramatist (Nicholas Wright) and a usually admirable director (William Gaskill) have decided to reduce Balzac's epic sprawling novel of French crime and punishment, "Splendeurs et Misères des Courtesanes," to a three-hour seven-character evening of spartan flatness.

If ever a project cried out for a joint stock and a nine-hour performance at the Barbican, then "The Crimes of Vastra" is surely it. Working within the limitations of a joint stock budget and a distinctly under-strength company, the most that Gaskill can come up with is a lightning-guided tour of the labyrinthine story, one in which a wealth of cross-fertilizing subplots are cut down in a workshop rendering with actors half-commenting and half-parodying in an un-easy mix of styles. Lacking the clarity of shared experience or the grandeur of the Royal Shakespeare Company, this "Vastra" expires laudably in a no-man's-land of uncertain intentions.

Back to London for a limited-season return of 96 performances only has come Topol in the stage-and-screen role that made his name here almost 20 years ago. Tevye the milkman in one of the greatest of all postwar Broadway musicals, the *Boch Stein-Harnick "Fiddler on the Roof."* It is perhaps a pity that the management had to choose the Apollo Victoria, surely the least attractive or comfortable of all London theaters, for Topol's return, and it is true that the show is looking a little slower and weaker than I recall it two decades ago.

But none of that can alter the fact that we have here one of the great star turns of the century. From his opening chat to God through the final brilliant of Jerome Robbins' brilliant turntable choreography which leaves him pulling the wagon toward yet another pogrom, Topol's performance has aged and matured into a faultless and unmissable firework display of theatricality, one that the rest of the cast has the sense to watch from a respectful distance.

Barbaresco and the New Wave of Italian Wines

By Frank Prial
New York Times Service

BARBAresco, Italy — Sun-dappled morning in an Italian village. Vertical planes of beige, oyster and grey. Brief vertical dashes of scarlet — plantings of geraniums — underlined hollow squares of black formed by windows opening into cool, dark interiors. Heat and silence.

An empty street lined with two-story earthen houses. It splits at one end, and in the angle of the Y is a battered 17th-century church, its lines softened by wind and time. Up the left-hand arm of the Y comes a big German station wagon, dented and scratched and covered with the clay dust of the Alba Hills. It stops before a shuttered door. The driver jumps out, opens the door, climbs back in and moves the car into the court yard.

But it isn't just a courtyard; it is also the roof of a five-story building that clings to the side of a precipitous hill on which Barbaresco sits, a hill resembling an upended ice-cream cone that was left when a million years ago, a

glacier crept back north to the Alps, which are barely visible in the distant haze.

The driver is Angelo Gaja, best known of the new wave of young winemakers in Italy. Brawny, with a crew cut and the strange bugged eyes of a character in "Turandot," he has captured the attention and the respect of wine sellers and drinkers throughout the world.

Gaja is the fifth generation of his family to engage in the wine business in Barbaresco. Once the firm was much larger, making not only Barbaresco but also Barolo, probably the most famous wine in Italy, decided to opt for quality. The firm gave up all its rented vineyards and its contracts with outside growers. It went out of the Barolo business and sold all its own vineyards except for about 125 acres of the best grapes in and around the town. Now Gaja annually makes about 8,000 cases of Barbaresco and 6,000 to 7,000 cases of other wines, including Barbera, Nebbiolo and Dolcetto.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that Barbaresco and Barolo are made from the same grape, the nebbiolo. When producers of good Barbaresco and Barolo go through their vats each year, the lesser produce is set aside and bottled simply as Nebbiolo. Many wine producers in less favored parts of the region can by law make only Nebbiolo. Barbera and dolcetto are less noble grapes from which less-expensive and shorter-lived wines are made. Indeed, a number of Italian wine makers, mindful of the success of Beaujolais Nouveau, are producing a Dolcetto Nouveau, to be drunk in the spring and summer after the harvest.

Gaja makes Dolcetto, he also makes a nouveau-type wine from his nebbiolo grapes and calls it Vino.

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In carbonic maceration, un-crushed grapes are placed in a sealed steel vat where they are macerated, or crushed, by the pressure of their own escaping carbon dioxide. The juice is drawn off and fermented rapidly. The resulting wine is fruity, aromatic and most important, ready to drink. Gaja has also used this technique, called maceration carbonica in Italy, in some of his better wines, but only experimentally.

He is serious about all his wines — including the wines of the Domaine de la Romanée Conti in France, for which he has distribution rights, but his reputation is based on his Barbaresco. About 70 percent of his nebbiolo grapes go into his Barbaresco, and the very best do into wines from two vineyards, Sori Tildin and Sori Lorenzo ("sori" is a Piedmontese word meaning "southern exposure").

Sori Tildin may produce 400 cases in a good year, Sori Lorenzo even fewer. The wines bring prices that the haughty wine barons of Barbaresco might envy. Most are sold at the winery, the rest going to Italian merchants, who battle for tiny allocations.

The bulk of Gaja Barbaresco is nonreserve wine that is aged about two years in large wooden ton-

ks for family planning in the Health and Welfare Ministry.

NEW DELHI — India is embarking on a crash program to develop a safe injectable contraceptive, health officials said Tuesday.

The country is facing a steadily rising population despite a nearly doubling of sterilizations in the last year and comparable increases in other modern birth control methods.

A task force has been formed within the Indian Council of Medical Research and given priority status to accelerate development of an anti-fertility vaccine, according to K.C. Kapoor, additional secretary

for family planning in the Health and Welfare Ministry.

The director of family planning for the Council of Medical Research, Dr. B.N. Saxena, said the government is "very much committed" to developing an indigenous fertility immunization. He said it has not even considered introducing foreign-produced vaccines, including Depo-Provera, which have been linked to cancer-causing agents. Indian law prohibits the distribution of any drug that has not been approved in its country of origin.

"We have a long way to go. It will require many more studies before we can begin trials, but we are

going ahead with a great deal of urgency," Dr. Saxena said. He estimated that preclinical studies and tests to ascertain a consistent response could not be completed before the end of the decade.

He stressed that in any case, the locally developed vaccine will not be introduced until it conforms to international health agencies, including the World Health Organization.

Health and Welfare Ministry officials did not disclose the cost of the project, but Dr. Saxena noted that a recent study by Stanford University in California estimated that development of an injectable contraceptive would cost \$35 million to \$65 million.

Several leading Indian scientists, including Dr. Pran G. Talwar of the All-India Medical Center, have recently made important breakthroughs in research on such contraceptives, Dr. Saxena said.

The crash program was ordered amid rising concern in the Gandhi government that despite an enormous investment in family planning programs, India's population has doubled to nearly 800 million in the last 35 years. It is expected to reach one billion before the end of this century.

The commissioners will meet regularly, perhaps in countries that are affected by the problem they are reviewing, instead of rounding off their work with a major report and a summit conference, Prince Hassan said that in his view the North-South summit conference held at Cancun, Mexico, had "dwarved" the aims of the Brandt commission and led to greater polarization between the countries of the North and South.

The new commission may actively seek opinions and advice from nongovernmental organizations and international organizations at a series of panel discussions.

Much of the initiative behind the commission has come from Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Both were at pains to avoid direct criticism of the UN system at a press conference Tuesday.

They also stressed that the commission would not necessarily be recommending the creation of new machinery in the United Nations.

India Says It Plans to Develop Injectable Contraceptive

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — An independent commission to identify gaps in international humanitarian law and to work for better coordination in the international response to disasters, refugee crises and human rights issues has been established.

The group is to be called the International Commission on International Humanitarian Law, and it was inaugurated at a brief ceremony Monday in the United Nations' Palace of Nations. The commission is to meet Wednesday and Thursday to plan a schedule of meetings for what is expected to be a three-year period.

Mr. James appeared in several movies, including "Do You Love Me," "Springtime in the Rockies," "Best Foot Forward," "Two Girls and a Sailor" and "Bathing Beauties." He was technical adviser and played all the trumpet parts in "Young Man with a Horn."

His television activities included network appearance on the "Show of Stars," "The Jerry Lewis Show" and the "Danny Thomas Show."

He left the Goodman band in 1939 to start his own group. After two years, his band recorded "You Made Me Love You" and he found himself and his band in the big time.

They were just in shock because they figured every time we play their mother or father would have to tell them the name of it," Mr. James said. "If I like something, I play it — I don't care when it was written."

He began his musical lessons under his father's direction. At 10, he was playing solo trumpet and at 12 was given the job of conducting the No. 2 circus band.

By the time he was 15, he had begun his musical lessons under his father's direction. At 10, he was playing solo trumpet and at 12 was given the job of conducting the No. 2 circus band.

He died at the age of 62, the coach of American and Swiss champion soccer teams, died of a heart attack at his home Tuesday, his Swiss club announced.

His death occurred only a few weeks after he led his Zurich Grasshoppers team to a double triumph, winning the championship and the cup finals. It had been yet another climax in a 35-year career that made him one of the world's best-known coaches. In 1980, he joined the New York Cosmos side with Pele and Franz Beckenbauer as the biggest names. Cosmos promptly won the U.S. championship under Mr. Weisweiler's coaching.

Foreign Minister Ioannis Karalambopoulos of Greece said the only way to reward the Afghans is to make them part of the United Nations.

The Afghans are alone in the world, he said. They have no friends and no supporters.

The Afghans are alone in the world, he said. They have no friends and no supporters.

The Afghans are alone in the world, he said. They have no friends

INSIGHTS

Barbie's Odyssey: Using U.S. Connections To Reach South America on 'the Rat Line'

Tom Bower is deputy editor of the British Broadcasting Corporation's *Panorama* program. This material is adapted from his forthcoming book, "Barbie: Butcher of Lyon," to be published in Britain by Michael Joseph and in the United States by Pantheon Books.

By Tom Bower

LONDON — Klaus Barbie began working for the U.S. Army's Counter Intelligence Corps in the spring of 1947. He remained on the payroll as an intelligence agent until early 1951, when he was smuggled out of Germany to Genoa, Italy, with the help of the CIC and the Central Intelligence Agency. From Genoa, Barbie made his way with his family to Bolivia, where he prospered as a businessman. In February of this year he was arrested and extradited to France to stand trial for "crimes against humanity."

This is the story of his American connection. It is based on interviews with several of the Americans directly involved with him, on records in the U.S. National Archives about CIC operations in Germany at the end of World War II and on records deposited in the National Archives of France.

During the German occupation of France, Barbie was the Gestapo chief in Lyons where, according to French indicants, he ordered and participated in numerous murders and acts of torture against Jews and members of the French resistance.

In the face of the Allied advance in 1944, he fled to Germany and turned up in 1947 in Bavaria. He was spotted one day on a railroad platform in Augsburg by Kurt Merk, who had spent the war in Dijon, France, as a member of the Abwehr, the intelligence arm of the German Army.

Mr. Merk, already a trusted CIC informant, persuaded Barbie to join him. Barbie was hired by the 970th CIC Detachment in April, according to the records, with the approval of a regional CIC officer, Dale Garvey, now living in Kansas. His first handler was Robert Taylor, who now lives in Syracuse, New York.

Neither Mr. Taylor nor Mr. Garvey have specific recollection of Barbie, but they accept the documentary evidence of their role in his employment.

One who does remember Barbie, however, is Earl Browning, now living in Washington. As a CIC officer working near the front, he saw a lot of action: Aachen, the Ardennes, Remagen and then down to the south of Germany, where he was among the first to enter Dachau. When he returned home from Europe in 1945 he was "seen enough to convince me that the Germans were not very nice people. I had been appalled by what I saw. Dachau had been a great shock."

Mood Had Changed

In early 1946, Mr. Browning was asked to return to Germany as a regional commander of the 97th CIC Detachment. The mood among the Allies and within the CIC, Mr. Browning recalls, had drastically changed. "The Germans were no longer our enemies. Denazification was no longer so important. People were more suspicious of the Russians."

Mr. Browning shared those suspicions. In September 1946 he launched an operation to penetrate the Communist Party in Bremen. He believes it was the first covert operation of its kind in the U.S. zone. His best recruits were members of the Bremen party with weak loyalties.

During that autumn, Mr. Browning received a telegram from Mr. Garvey, the operational chief at CIC headquarters in Frankfurt. It alerted CIC detachments that a senior Gestapo officer wanted for many war crimes had been seen in the U.S. zone and that he should be arrested on sight. The name: Klaus Barbie.

A few months later, Mr. Browning replaced Mr. Garvey in Frankfurt and undertook an evaluation of the CIC's network of agents and informants. As Mr. Browning recalls:

"I was sitting in my office when Jim Ratliff, my deputy, came in holding some paper. It was the Region 4 informants list we'd received from Garvey. I read down it and saw the name Klaus Barbie. I couldn't believe it. I remembered very clearly that was the same German whom Garvey had said we should arrest when I was in Bremen and here he was using him. I immediately sent Garvey [now the Region 4 commander] an order to arrest Barbie."

It was the beginning of a feud between Mr. Browning and Region 4 CIC officers determined to protect Barbie. He had become, they insisted, one of their best agents.

Mr. Browning at one point was told that Barbie had disappeared, when in fact he and Mr. Merk had become a valued team.

Three Vital Objectives

Mr. Merk had convinced the Americans that, together with Barbie, he could provide them with intelligence about three vital objectives: Their wartime experience fighting the French Communist resistance would be of significant value to the Americans in penetrating the German Communist Party.

• They wanted American needs for information about trends and events in the neighboring French zone.

• He convinced the CIC that, together with Barbie, he had access to an enormous network of agents stretching from Portugal to the Soviet border.

Barbie's contribution to the operation was his privileged entry to the *Kommendatur*, the secret alliance of former SS officers.

At the beginning of his work as an agent, Barbie looked for those who had served in Eastern Europe. Their archives and memory, combined with the information brought by the floods of refugees, could with careful analysis provide important pieces of the intelligence puzzle.

To the CIC in Munich it seemed as if they had finally produced an important team. Frustrated, and pleased to be receiving any information, the Merk-Barbie handlers — Mr. Taylor and an American named Hadju — accepted with gratitude anything the network delivered.

By his account, Mr. Browning was neither grateful nor prepared to tolerate Barbie's continued use, but U.S. officials dispute this.

Mr. Browning says through October and November he sent increasingly acrimonious messages to Mr. Garvey demanding that Barbie be arrested. In December, at Mr. Browning's insistence, Mr. Garvey agreed to turn over Barbie to the U.S. European Command Interrogation Center at Oberursel. The center was operated by the army's G-2 section.

Fleeing From a Jeep

Dick Lavoie, a young CIC officer, was assigned to deliver Barbie. During the ride, Mr. Lavoie said enough to confirm Barbie's suspicion that he might be in trouble. Barbie jumped out of the jeep and ran for the woods as Mr. Lavoie emptied his pistol at him.

Although one round nicked his finger, Barbie got away temporarily, but within hours the CIC had launched a manhunt. Barbie was tracked down and taken, now under heavy security, to Oberursel, where his interrogators ordered him to write an account of his war record.

Barbie, years later, said he was left alone in his cell for weeks and became desperate and depressed; he twice tried to commit suicide. Finally, fearing that he would be turned over to the French, Barbie began to write. But he boasted in a 1979 interview that he revealed very little. "I didn't tell them any more than I could write on one and a half sides of paper."

The interrogation reports from this period are still classified, but Barbie clearly denied having committed any crimes against the French.

Moreover, G-2 was under considerable pressure to release him. Region 4 of CIC had appealed over Mr. Browning's head to the CIC commander, Colonel James Erskine, and convinced him that Barbie was too valuable to lose.

It was by now early 1948 and by this time there was nothing unusual about using untrained Germans. The Allies had condoned the wholesale reinstatement of former Nazis to their old jobs.

Teachers who had lectured on the glories of the Nazis were again teaching in the schools and universities. Judges who had passed death sentences for trivial offenses in the Nazi courts were once again dispensing justice. Doctors who had knowingly contributed to the euthanasia programs were practicing medicine again. Government officials during the Third Reich were restored as powerful bureaucrats.

In that context, the use of one Gestapo officer who could give help against the communists seemed quite acceptable. Barbie was released and returned to Kempten, where CIC officials were anxious to employ him.

His new handler was 31-year-old Erhard Dabringhaus, now a retired professor of German history at Wayne State University in Detroit. Born in Essen, Germany, he had emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1930 and returned to Europe as a major and interrogator with the 1st Infantry Division. In 1947 he was appointed a civilian special agent in the CIC, with an assignment in March 1948 to the 970th CIC Detachment at Augsburg.

Fourteen weeks later he was told to take a truck to Kempten to help two German agents move their belongings to new quarters in Augsburg. The agents were Barbie and Mr. Merk.

Mr. Dabringhaus's initial task as their handler was to formalize the Merk network. He says that Barbie had a network of between 65 and 100 informants throughout Western and Eastern Europe and claims as his achievement that he cut it down to 25, "because the rest were giving us nothing and we were stupid enough to pay for it."

Minnich headquarters objected, says Mr. Dabringhaus, because they wanted more information, not less: "They had gone way beyond their original mission which was to penetrate the French zone, French intelligence and the French Communist Party. Instead, they had sub-agents in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania," he said.

Help for SS Friends

Barbie was proud that he could use his position to help many SS men leave Germany with officially prepared identification and money. It was just one of Barbie's many rackets, which prompted him to bring to Mr. Dabringhaus about how easy it was to fool the Allies.

Says Dabringhaus: "Barbie always told Merk that I was too weak. When you've got an enemy in your hands, he would say to Merk, 'you've got to crush him.' Mr. Dabringhaus now says that he was appalled by Barbie's past, but there was no contemporary record to support that. Their association ended in 1948 when Mr. Dabringhaus was reassigned.

His successor was Herbert Bechtold, now living in Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Bechtold had also been born in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1935. He spent the war fighting in North Africa and through Europe from the Normandy landings to the Rhine. He was discharged at war's end, but re-enlisted and was assigned to the CIC in Munich in 1948.

Barbie and his new handler developed a close relationship. With Mr. Bechtold helping to resolve Barbie's money complaints, Barbie told him of life under the Nazis and talked about his problems in fighting the French resistance in the early 1940s.

"The way he explained it," Mr. Bechtold said, "when they got resistance people in the act [of interrogation], there was just no time to lose. They needed the names of the others fast and in war anything goes."

Another American who entered Barbie's life at this time was Eugene Kolb, who took over from Mr. Garvey as the Region 4 CIC chief.

Mr. Kolb was also German-born and had emigrated to the United States in 1925 at the age of seven. His war ended at the Elbe and he had been detached to a unit to search for Nazis and documents, work he says he did not like. He was pleased when the order came down that the intelligence priority was to discover the intentions and activities of the communists.

Network Was Dissolved

Mr. Kolb concluded that the Merk network had become expensive and worthless. He recommended that the network be dissolved, while retaining some of its best assets, of which Barbie was one.

Mr. Kolb today denies that he or anyone in CIC knew about Barbie's war crimes: "If we'd known, we wouldn't have used him." He did know that Barbie was a former Gestapo officer and says, "You have to make a sharp distinction between fighting the resistance and the Jewish thing. Deporting the Jews was a war crime and we didn't know about it. Nor did the French ever mention it."

The evidence suggests that this is not implausible. The French investigation of German atrocities at Lyons began very slowly in the postwar chaos in France. The purging and reconstruction of the Lyons police and judiciary was only partially completed at the beginning of 1945. By then, various agencies and officials had started uncoordinated investigations into Gestapo crimes.

With few exceptions, the Germans had disappeared. The victims who survived often did not know names, while the best informed were the collaborators whose evidence was clearly prejudiced. But the biggest obstacle was the imminent destruction by the Gestapo of all their records before their departure.

On Aug. 31, 1945, exactly a year after Barbie's departure from Lyons, the city's military tribunal issued a warrant for his arrest on charges of illegal arrests and murder. In September an examining magistrate issued another warrant charging him with murder and arson. Neither warrant mentioned the Jews.

Barbie, in fact, might have been forgotten in time had it not been for the trial of René Hardy,

a Frenchman suspected of collaboration with the Germans and specifically with the betrayal of one of the most celebrated heroes of the French resistance, Jean Moulin.

René Hardy's first trial ended in acquittal, but new evidence turned up and he was arrested again. Moulin had become a legend whose betrayal and death had to be avenged, and only one man — Klaus Barbie — could reveal whether the legend had died because of betrayal. The French search for Barbie began.

The first tip came from the American G-2 officer at Oberursel. After lengthy negotiations with the French, the Americans agreed that they could secretly question Barbie about Hardy on condition that they not embarrass the Americans by either asking for Barbie's extradition or publicizing the interrogation.

The French, anxious to investigate the betrayal and frankly unaware of what crimes this particular German had committed, were quite prepared to accept any conditions.

The first session was held near Frankfurt in May 1948. Two further sessions followed in May and July in a house near Augsburg. During all three sessions, Americans remained in the room. The transcripts of the interrogations have not been released, but there is no doubt that Barbie told the French that Hardy was a traitor.

News of the discovery of Barbie reached Lyons and prompted local demands for his extradition, but there were many obstacles.

When the paperwork was completed, Milano's three-man team, with the "shipment" dressed in an American uniform, drove in an army jeep down to Bad Gastein, and traveled with the jeep on a train through the Alps to the Italian border. There, a friendly customs official waved the party through, and the party headed for either Naples or Genoa, depending on the availability of the next ship.

The contact in Genoa was a Croatian priest, Krunosta Dragomovic, whom Mr. Milano called "the good father." Father Dragomovic had been discovered on one of the earliest Rat Line operations in Trieste and had proved to be enormously valuable for the American operation, especially because he had good contacts with organizations of displaced persons, which managed quotas for emigration to South America.

The South American countries were eager to attract skilled labor and Father Dragomovic informed the Rat Line which skills were in demand.

There were always delays in the port and a small hotel was selected where no questions were asked and the Americans could remain "babysitting" until the ship's departure. No one left Europe with less than \$1,000 and some with as much as \$2,000 in recognition of their services.

When Barbie entered the Rat Line, Mr. Hecht procured passport photos for the entire family. He also arranged a meeting for Barbie and his mother for their final farewell.

Mr. Hecht remembers that Barbie was looking forward and rather expectant about his new life. When a CIC officer, George Neagay, came to collect the family, Mr. Hecht made the introductions and then left. "Without Barbie," he said, "Augsburg was rather empty. He'd made such an enormous contribution and we had no idea then what he'd done in France."

Both Mr. Milano and his successor, Jack Dobson, who authorized the Rat Line trip for Barbie, insist that they would never have approved shipping a Gestapo officer. By then, however, Augsburg had become quite proficient in lying about their star asset.

• They genuinely believed that his work as an informant was valuable.

• They felt that his alleged crimes against the French resistance were in reality acts of war and the French were pursuing him out of a desire for revenge, not justice. Most of them also insist that they were never aware of the atrocities of which Barbie was accused.

• They didn't trust the French. France, in the American view, was riddled with communists in the late 1940s. The Americans believed the French sought Barbie's extradition on behalf of the communist wing of the French security services, which wanted to interrogate him about the extent of the U.S. penetration of the German Communist Party.

Office towers have opened that did not exist a year ago, and every second or third corner has the skeleton of a new building that is being fleshed out more and more each day.

Deep scars of construction cut across dozens of streets, the mark of an extensive urban system that city officials expect to be ready in two years, at a cost of \$1.7 billion. South of the central area, across the mucky waters of the Han River, new apartment houses rise in huge concrete blocks, often indistinguishable except for the numbers on the sides, which reach into the hundreds.

Seoul has become an odd amalgam — part Asian Manhattan, part traditional, the high-rise and broad avenues masking hives of curved-roof houses set along alleys barely wide enough for bicycles.

At the end of the Korean War 30 years ago, the city was a pile of rubble. Now, like shifting protoplasm, it turns every which way, but is always growing.

"We may be moving too fast for our own good," says Rhee Chong Il, a professor of public administration at Chungjin University, southeast of Seoul.

The stage was now set for an extraordinary race which would play for the next 14 months. On the one hand the State Department, the High Commissioner's Office, army headquarters in Heidelberg, CIC headquarters in Stuttgart and the CIC office in Augsburg all were performing a variety of various details.

On the other side, the French were trying to use every channel available to discover Barbie's elusive custodian. At one point the Americans offered to make Barbie available to testify at Hardy's trial provided the French would guarantee his return to Germany, an offer the French rejected.

The ultimate responsibility for Barbie's protection was Mr. McCloy's. As the senior American official in the zone, his office definitely dealt with the problem but both Mr. McCloy and his assistant, John Bross, deny any recollection of the French demands. There were, they say, thousands of telegrams and files passing through the High Commissioner's Office daily.

Career at an End

The French pressure had its effect, however. Army headquarters in Heidelberg decided that Barbie should be "taken off the books."

This meant, Mr. Kolb was told, that Barbie could still be used, but his name and fees should be laundered through another agent's file. Mr. Bechtold was informed that he would be re-signed. The reason, which he was ordered not to pass on to Barbie, was that Barbie's career with the Americans was coming to an end.

With little notice, Barbie was handed over to Lieutenant Joe Strange and Leo Hecht, a 23-year-old German-born Jew. Two weeks later, Mr. Hecht told Mr. Bechtold that "the whole Barbie family are learning Spanish." In March 1951 the family left Augsburg with a CIC escort.

With little notice, Barbie was handed over to Lieutenant Joe Strange and Leo Hecht, a 23-year-old German-born Jew. Two weeks later, Mr. Hecht told Mr. Bechtold that "the whole



Klaus Barbie worked until 1951 as an agent of the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps, then was "taken off the books" as pressure from France grew.

to him, "Look, I've got children... and he shouted at me, "Get going, and I don't want to see you again." I replied, "You can be sure of that."

By Barbie's later account, Father Dragomovic was waiting for him at the Genoa railroad station, holding a photograph which the Americans had sent ahead. He immediately took the family to a small hotel whose occupants were all Nazi fugitives.

Over the next days, Father Dragomovic organized the Barbie departure. Originally, Barbie had intended to live in Argentina and had obtained a letter of introduction to the government to ease his entry. But the priest convinced him that, with the possibility of oil discoveries, there was a better future in Bolivia.

The family was driven by American army truck across the border to Salzburg. With every arrangement, it was impossible to travel with two children as American soldiers, the family left Salzburg by train, destined for Geneva.

Their ultimate destination, according to their travel documents, was the American port at Trieste. The only complication arose when the customs official realized there was something wrong with the documents.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Racial Heir Apparent Takes Over Troubled Communications Unit

Racial Electronics is dispatching its No. 2 executive to sort out its problems in its data communications group. The British company named David Elsley, 47, to the new post of deputy chief executive and head of the data communications group. Analysts estimate that the group's pretax profit declined 10 percent, to \$21 million, in the year that ended March 31. Overall, Racial's pretax profit rose 11 percent to £114.3 million.

Racial said D. Leighton Davies, 55, who headed the data group, "elected to take an early retirement." The company recently blamed the data group's slowdown largely on faulty accounting methods and said it had instated a new financial team.

Mr. Elsley is credited with turning around Decca, a maker of radar and marine navigational products acquired by Racial in 1980. A share analysis said the new appointment confirmed that Mr. Elsley "clearly is the blue-eyed boy of the outfit" and heir apparent to the chairman and chief executive, Sir Ernest Harrison.

Russell Reynolds' Plans Abroad

Russell Reynolds Associates Inc. is searching for new places to hunt heads. The New York-based executive search firm, which has operations in four overseas locations, hopes to open three to five more offices abroad in the next five years, said John G. McCarthy Jr., a senior vice president in the London office.

Overseeing the expansion is David S. Joya, who has been appointed to the new position of executive vice-president-international. He will also be managing director of the company's London office. Mr. Joya, 40, was manager of the New York office, where he also had responsibility for operations in Hong Kong and the eastern United States.

He succeeds Miles A. Broadbent, who with another former managing director of the London office, David Neiman, is setting up a new executive search firm, Norman Broadbent International Ltd. While at Russell Reynolds, Mr. Broadbent recruited Colin Marshall to run British Airways and Mr. Neiman brought British Steel and Ian MacGregor together.

Russell Reynolds' operations in London, Paris, Madrid and Hong Kong account for about 25 percent of its annual fee income and the company hopes that in five years its international operations will bring in 50 percent, Mr. McCarthy said. Russell Reynolds is the second largest executive search firm in the world.

IHT Associate Publisher Retires

Roland Pleson, associate publisher of the International Herald Tribune, retired Thursday. Many of his responsibilities, especially those relating to personnel matters, have been taken over by Reed Bondy, the IHT's director of finance for the past nine years, who was named deputy publisher. Stephen Conway, director of operations, takes over Mr. Pleson's production responsibilities.

Robin Mackintosh was named to the new position of managing director of the newspaper's British operation. Mr. Mackintosh was previously chief executive of Accusonic International and before that was chairman of Lintas Overseas.

Other Appointments

Texaco Europe has appointed Ead L. Johnson a senior vice president, responsible for exploration and production. Mr. Johnson, based in Harrison, New York, was senior vice president of Texaco's Middle East and Far East division.

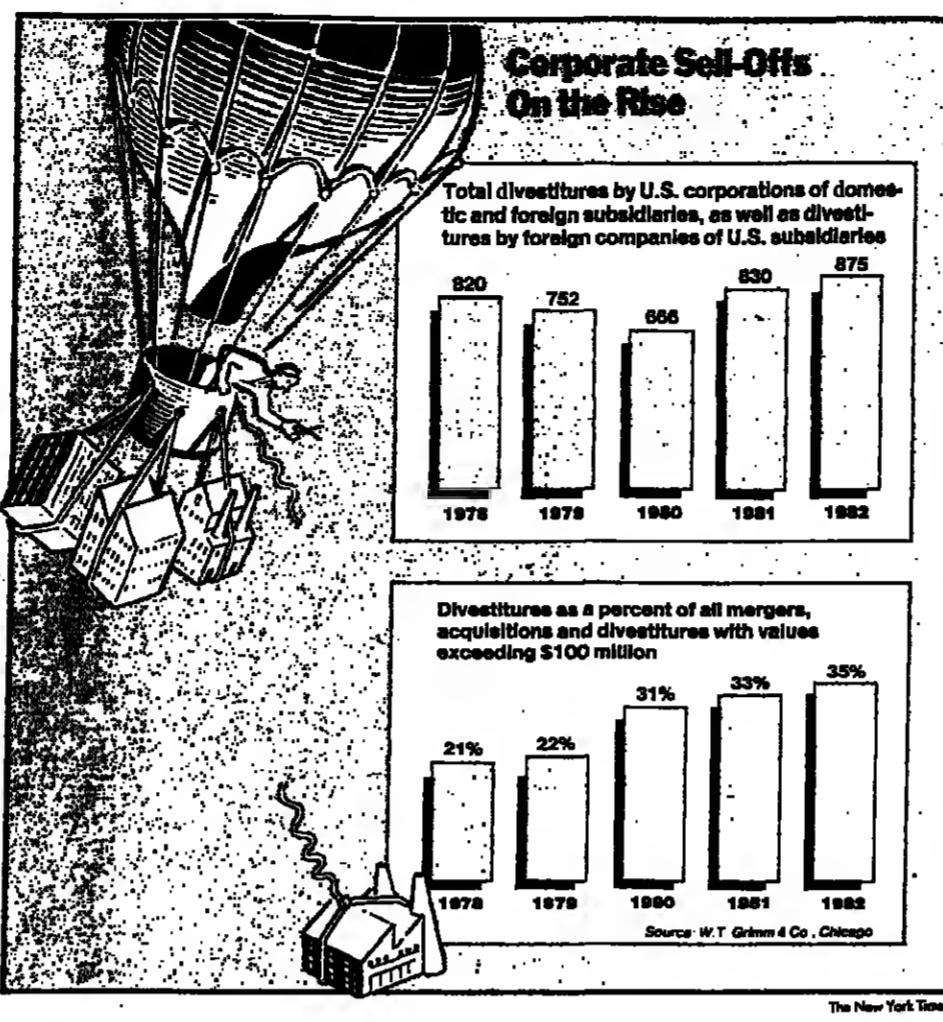
Bankers Trust AG, the Zurich-based subsidiary of Bankers Trust of New York, plans to open a branch in Geneva on Aug. 2. Jim Brandenburg, investment manager in the Zurich office, is to be manager of the branch.

James H.T. Meynell and Dan T. Wall have been appointed directors of Carolina Bank Ltd., the London-based subsidiary of North Carolina National Bank.

John Lamb has been appointed senior account executive and head of the New York marketing office of National Westminster Bank. He succeeds Peter Newman, who returns to the London head office as a senior account executive. Mr. Lamb was the bank's Stockholm-based representative for Scandinavia.

Jessie C. Day has joined the Eurobond new issue department of Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Ltd. in London. Miss Day had been manager of the new issue department of the London office of Smith Barney Harris Upham.

David S. Joya



Wave of Divestitures Shows Return to Corporate Basics

By Jeffrey Madrick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For more than a decade, Beatrice Foods prided itself on its aggressive acquisitions strategy — one that steadily had transformed the Chicago concern into a \$10-billion-a-year conglomerate that sold things from luggage to orange juice. But this past winter, faced with a sharp decline in profits, the buying spree has shifted into reverse. Now Beatrice plans to unload about 50 companies.

The real surprise is just how common this corporate about-face is becoming. Many companies, such as Beatrice, are trimming operations rather than fattening them. They are pruning unwanted divisions, and they are redeploying their assets to support businesses they know best. And at times making a few new acquisitions to strengthen their core businesses. Clearly, divestiture is no longer a dirty word — an admission of failure; it is a sign that a company is getting its house in order.

"A company cannot be run like a stock portfolio any more," asserted Walker Lewis, president of Strategic Planning Associates, a management-consulting firm in Washington, D.C. "You just can't buy and sell companies because they are providing a good return

on investment at the moment. You have to know how to manage them over the long haul." Added Alan Kantrow, co-author of "Industrial Renaissance" and associate editor of the Harvard Business Review: "Signs are showing up that American management is beginning to understand that it neglected much of what it should have been doing in the 70s — and that is a concern for the product, its quality, and the way it's produced."

Recent statistics support this view. W.T. Grimm & Co., a Chicago-based financial-research firm, reported that there were 875 divestitures last year, up from 666 in 1980, and activity in this year's first quarter was keeping pace with 1982 levels.

As the numbers might indicate, the pattern of divestiture affects a broad range of diverse businesses — from food to toys, from trucking to high technology, from natural gas to magazine publishing. And, among those now involved in such activity are many corporate powerhouses that grew famous in the late 70s for their insatiable appetite for acquisitions. Gould Inc., a \$1.6-billion diversified manufacturing conglomerate, for example, is transforming itself from a company that made everything from batteries to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Survey Shows Rise in Industrial Orders, Jobs

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The nation's economic prospects continued to brighten in June, with industrial companies reporting an increase in orders and employment, the National Association of Purchasing Management said Monday in its monthly survey.

The association also found that production continued to climb and deliveries from vendors slowed for the fifth consecutive month, a positive sign because slow deliveries tend to mean that suppliers have backlog of orders.

Prices also edged up for the third month, another sign of recovery, 3.7 percent.

although the increases were selective, the association said. In one negative note, the group said that spending for capital equipment remained "very sluggish."

The association surveys the purchasing managers of 250 industrial companies monthly, then compiles the results into a seasonally adjusted index.

The index registered 59.6 percent in June, up sharply from 55.1 percent in May. A reading above 50 percent indicates that the economy is expanding and a reading below 50 percent indicates that the economy is declining. Last September and October, the index hovered at 57.7 percent.

"Business in general appears to be picking up, at least moderately," said Lloyd T. O'Carroll, chief economist for the Reynolds Metals Co. Reynolds is a major aluminum manufacturer for the automobile, construction and canning industries.

"I think the economy as a whole is going to be continuing to go up at stronger rates than we anticipated earlier in the year," he added.

The results of the latest survey are in keeping with a Commerce Department report last week that orders placed with the nation's factories rose 1.9 percent in May from April, to \$169.9 billion, the highest level in 21 months.

According to the survey of purchasing managers, employment improved slightly in June. Twenty percent of those surveyed said their payroll increased in June, an increase of 4 percentage points from the May results. However, 19 percent reported lower employment, also up from 16 percent in May.

Production, the survey said, increased for the sixth consecutive month, with 90 percent reporting production at an increased or steady level, while only 10 percent reported a decline in manufacturing.

Of the purchasing managers queried, 36 percent reported an increase in incoming orders, up from 33 percent in May but down from 40 percent in April.

Inventories continued to shrink, with 24 percent reporting lower levels, up from 19 percent the preceding month.

"This is a little unusual, since business is picking up," the association said in a statement. "Purchasing managers seem to be dedicated to lean inventory policies for their companies."

In its look at prices, the associa-

tion said chlorine, which is in short supply, as well as aluminum, steel, heavy fuel oil, plastic resins and polyethylene rose in price. But copper, silver and caustic soda, which is low demand and is made together with chlorine, declined in price.

These concerns were heightened late Friday afternoon, when the Fed announced an unexpected increase of \$600 million in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, defined as M-1, and interest rates rose sharply in the open market. M-1 comprises cash and money in checking accounts.

The higher rates reflect both the backlog of inflationary fears from

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 5, excluding bank service charges.									
	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DE.	FR.	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DE.
Amsterdam	2.0745	1.40	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Brussels (ex)	2.0745	1.40	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Frankfurt	2.0745	1.40	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
London (ex)	2.0745	1.40	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Milan	1.52145	2.22725	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525
New York	1.52145	2.22725	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525
Paris	1.52145	2.22725	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525
Vienna	1.52145	2.22725	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525
Zurich	1.52145	2.22725	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525	2.22525
1 ECU	0.8845	0.5781	0.57745	0.57745	0.57745	0.57745	0.57745	0.57745	0.57745
1 SDR	1.06509	0.70581	0.70514	0.70514	0.70514	0.70514	0.70514	0.70514	0.70514

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1
Dollar	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26
D-Mark	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26
French	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26
Swiss	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26
Yen	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26

Key Money Rates

	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1
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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Chg.	1/2
30 Ind.	1213.44	1217.22	1209.22	1209.51	-10.45
25 Trn.	580.92	583.01	579.59	578.18	-0.47
15 Trn.	128.78	129.12	127.12	127.12	-0.27
65 S&P	465.19	467.00	462.67	462.67	-0.78

Market Summary, July 5

Market Diaries

	High	Low	Chg.	1/2
Volume	144,08	144,08	-2.31	
Adv. Up	164,25	164,25	-18,17	
Industrials	189,25	189,25	-2,39	
Utilities	120,25	120,25	-0,27	
Finance	34,12	34,12	-0,23	
Trans.	34,12	34,12	-0,23	

*Included in the total figure.

AMEX Stock Index

	Prev.	Close	Chg.	1/2
NYSE	762.02	759.23	-2.79	
AMEX	529.27	529.27	-0.12	
100	241.82	242.48	-0.66	
240	42.48	42.48	-0.02	

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.	1/2
Imc Chem	1,299,400	759	-114	
Dunrite	280,000	411	-114	
Decker Air	240,000	1774	+12	
Dorcas Ch	145,000	556	+12	
Cybernet	133,000	9	+12	
Whole Eng	120,000	142	+12	
Worley Inc	120,000	319	+12	
McGraw-Hill	115,000	513	+12	
Fordham	55,000	248	+12	
McGraw-Hill	51,000	248	+12	
Schumberg	50,000	476	+12	
Worley Inc	47,000	476	+12	
Pfizer Int	45,000	476	+12	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	1/2
Composite	104.25	104.08	104.08	-2.31	
Industrials	104.25	104.25	103.17	-1.08	
Utilities	104.25	104.25	103.57	-0.68	
Finance	104.25	104.25	103.57	-0.68	
Trans.	104.25	104.25	103.57	-0.68	

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.	1/2
Chrysler	1,129,400	1774	+12	
AT&T	942,000	1875	+12	
Carpetex	820,000	120	+12	
Gen Motors	800,000	9	+12	
Scars Gd	475,000	120	+12	
III Power	597,000	120	+12	
Fordham	55,000	248	+12	
McGraw-Hill	51,000	248	+12	
Schumberg	50,000	476	+12	
Worley Inc	47,000	476	+12	
Pfizer Int	45,000	476	+12	

NASDAQ Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	1/2
Buy	322.92	322.22	317.17	-5.75	
Sell	322.92	322.22	317.17	-5.75	
Short	322.92	322.22	317.17	-5.75	
Composite	309.52	308.74	307.57	-2.95	
Finance	288.97	287.31	286.57	-2.40	
Utilities	244.79	243.24	242.59	-1.25	
Banks	244.79	243.24	242.59	-1.25	
Trans.	244.79	243.24	242.59	-1.25	

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	1/2
Buy	74.12	74.07	74.02	-0.10	
Sell	74.12	74.07	74.02	-0.10	
Short	74.12	74.07	74.02	-0.10	
Composite	73.92	73.87	73.82	-0.08	
Finance	73.77	73.72	73.67	-0.10	
Utilities	73.77	73.72	73.67	-0.10	
Banks	73.77	73.72	73.67	-0.10	
Trans.	73.77	73.72	73.67	-0.10	

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	1/2
Buy	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Sell	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Short	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Composite	73.82	73.77	73.72	-0.05	
Finance	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	
Utilities	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	
Banks	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	
Trans.	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	1/2
Buy	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Sell	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Short	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Composite	73.82	73.77	73.72	-0.05	
Finance	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	
Utilities	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	
Banks	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	
Trans.	73.67	73.62	73.57	-0.10	

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	1/2
Buy	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Sell	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Short	74.02	73.97	73.92	-0.05	
Composite	73.82	73.77	73.72	-0.05	
Finance	73.67	73.62	73		

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Nomura, Morgan Guaranty Plan Joint Trust Company in Japan

TOKYO — Nomura Securities and Morgan Guaranty Trust have signed a basic agreement to set up a jointly owned trust company, the first of its kind in Japan, Tadashi Kusume, executive managing director of Nomura Investment Management, said Tuesday.

The Nomura Securities group established NIM in 1979, 90 percent owned by Nomura Research Institute, for investment advisory business. NIM plans to double its 750-million-yen (\$3.12-million) capital. Morgan will acquire the entire capital increase and reorganize NIM into a trust firm, Mr. Kusume said.

He said that Nomura had not yet applied to the Finance Ministry for permission to set up the company under trust law and trust business law, but that it had explained the plan to the ministry. Trust business in Japan has been carried out exclusively by trust banks, banking sources said.

Baldwin to Sell Mortgage Banks

CINCINNATI (Reuters) — Baldwin-United has agreed to sell its mortgage banking subsidiaries to E.F. Hutton and Co. for \$100 million in cash, Baldwin said Tuesday.

The company also said it had received \$77.51 million in cash plus accrued interest as a prepayment of a master promissory note of Daniel K. Ludwig, an investor, which was held by two of Baldwin's insurance subsidiaries.

Victor H. Palmeiro, Baldwin's president, said the transactions were part of the company's program to dispose of selected subsidiaries and related financial assets in an attempt to generate \$700 million of gross proceeds to Baldwin over the next three years. He said Baldwin hoped to have \$500 million in 1983.

Yamani Calls Oil Prices Stable

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said Tuesday that the world oil price of about \$29 a barrel will hold "until at least the end of 1983."

In an interview to appear in Stern magazine he also said he thought the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' oil production quota of 17.5 million barrels a day would be raised gradually during the next 18 months because of increased demand. There will probably be no need for an output ceiling by 1983, he said.

Krupp Buys Wuppermann Stake

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Krupp Stahl has bought a 45-percent share in the Theodor Wuppermann steel company, Wuppermann said Tuesday. Klöckner-Werke had been negotiating with Wuppermann on a merger.

Wuppermann said it believed its decision to reject the Klöckner offer was in the best interests of its work force. Wuppermann, until now wholly owned by the Wuppermann family, has nominal capital of 24 million Deutsche marks. It had 2.1 million DM (\$840,000) in profit in the business year that ended in September.

Chinese Share Issue Is Detailed

BEIJING (Reuters) — Details of initial plans by the first Chinese company since Communist rule to offer market shares to foreign investors were published Tuesday in the Economic Daily.

Sanhe Ltd. of the Shenzhen special economic zone, near Hong Kong, is setting up four enterprises by issuing 5,000 shares of 10,000 yuan (\$3,050) each in several stages. It will put 28 million yuan into construction of a bakery, a bean-curd products factory and a frozen food factory, the Economic Daily said.

Mexico Unveils Bank Share Plan

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Stockholders in Mexico's nationalized banks will receive interest-bearing bonds to cover the shares they lost when the government took over financial institutions last fall, the Finance Ministry has announced.

The move is part of the government's continuing effort to restore confidence in its financial system, which was thrown into uncertainty by the debt crisis and subsequent takeover of the banks last August. It also reaffirmed that the government does not intend to return the banks to private hands soon. No information was available on the total value of the indemnification.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 5, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT'L: (D) daily; (W) weekly; (M) monthly; (C) quarterly; (S) semi-annually; (O) annually.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A. \$12.76 (D) Al-Mal Trust

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. \$12.40 (D) B. & C. Corp.

BANK OF AMERICA Corp. \$12.40 (D) B. & C. Corp.

BANK OF AMERICA Corp. \$12.40 (D) B. & C. Corp.

BANK VON ERNST & CH AG PB2222 Berl. \$12.22 (D) B. & C. Corp.

BANK VON ERNST & CH AG PB2222 Berl. \$12.22 (D) B. & C. Corp.

BRITANNIA, POR 2711 St. Helier, Jersey \$12.50 (D) Brit-Dollar Income

BRITISH UNITED GROWTH \$12.60 (D) Brit-United Growth

BRITCOLD Fund \$12.40 (D) Brit-Cold Fund

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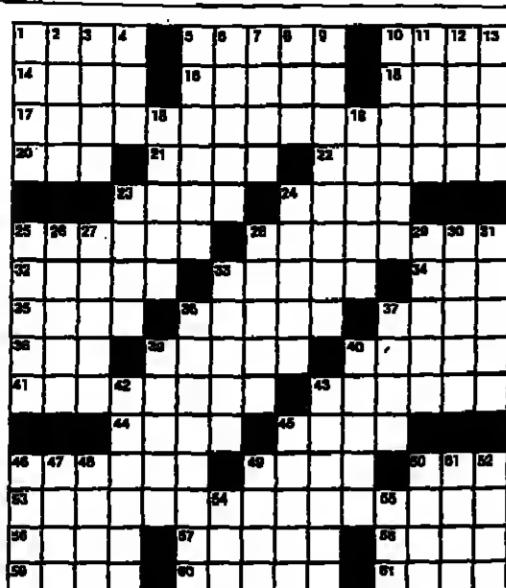
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July 6, 1983

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Pending
2 Furniture fabric
3 Prefix with
4 John or tasse
14 On the Medi-
terranean
15 Experiment
16 Surprise attack
17 F. A.
Barbald's
creation
20 Coterie
21 Formed
22 Evangel
23 Skilled
24 Apron tops
25 Seeds
26 Specul-Interest
representative
32 A mailed
beverage
33 American—
State tree of
Del.
34 "O brave—
world..."
35 Employs
36 Short story
37 Intelligent
38 Ave. relative
39 What tyres
must learn
40 Spout
41 Disregard
43 Type of
drawing
44 Glares, e.g.
45 Satiate
46 Kitchen tool
48 Land of the
Peacock
49 Thru, once
50 Cost size
51 Size
52 D.C. French
creation
56 Ernstwhile
57 A sister of
Melpomene
58 Mosaic, e.g.
59 In addition
59 Last
60 Leo's boss
61 Distribute
62 Bedspread
63 Ravel
64 Agnes DeMille
ballet
65 Mainz
66 University town
67 Cosmos' game
68 Protr
69 Mignon's land
70 Poky
71 Word with
party or date
72 Peruvian
Indian
73 Tap
74 Former priest
75 Senator from
N.C.
76 Medicinal
plant
77 Reddish brown
78 London cop
79 Ewe's mate

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"SOMETIMES I THINK I LIKE MR. WILSON BETTER
THAN HE LIKES ME."

JUMBLE

IN THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ILEEX

SURVI

CLEMUS

CLAGEY

How arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: TO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BIRCH CLOUD FELONY HIDING

Answer: Why his ex-wife took him to the
cleaners—HE WAS FILTHY RICH

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH C LOW C

LOW C HIGH C

MIDDLE EAST

HIGH C LOW C

LOW C HIGH C

LATIN AMERICA

HIGH C LOW C

LOW C HIGH C

NORTH AMERICA

HIGH C LOW C

LOW C HIGH C

OCEANIA

HIGH C LOW C

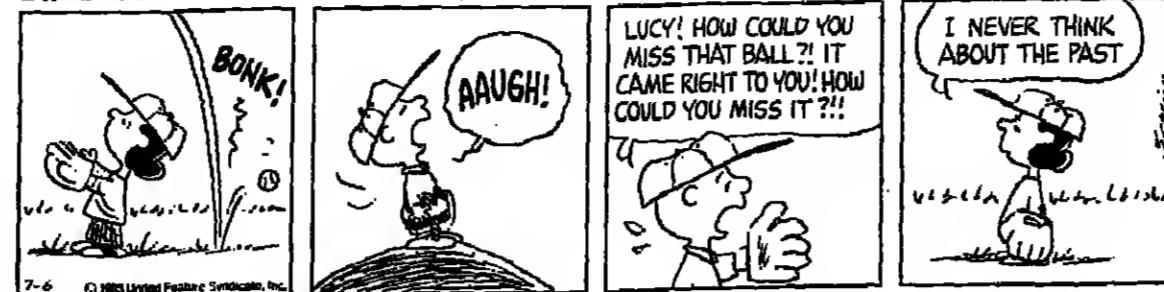
LOW C HIGH C

C—cloudy; H—foggy; Rr—rain; Hh—hail; Cc—overcast; Pp—partly cloudy;

Rr—rain; Sh—showers; Sn—snow; Ss—storms

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: CRAIN. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 24-17 (75-57). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 24-15 (75-59). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 26-17 (78-53). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27-20 (81-68). MILAN: Fair. Temp. 26-17 (78-53). ROME: Fair. Temp. 27-20 (81-68). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 27-20 (77-59). ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 27-20 (77-59). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27-29 (81-61). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 27-20 (77-59). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27-29 (77-59). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 27-20 (77-59). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 25-18 (75-52). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 24-20 (75-56).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID

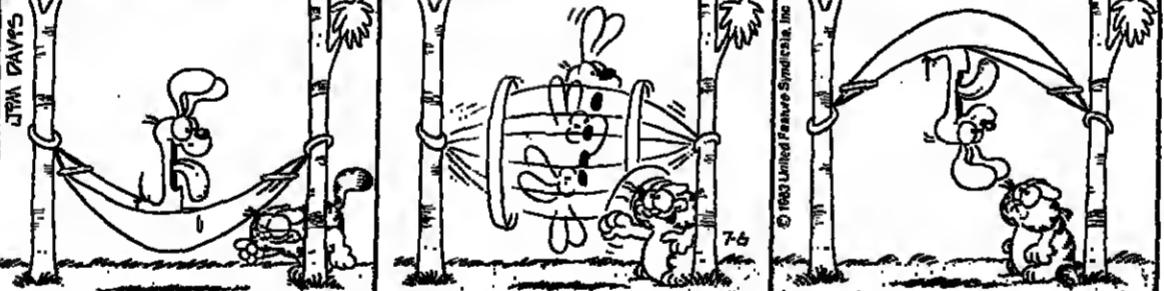


DENNIS THE MENACE



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



JUMBLE

IN THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Answer: Why his ex-wife took him to the
cleaners—HE WAS FILTHY RICH

BOOKS

SHORT CIRCUIT

By Michael Mewshaw. 306 pp. \$13.95.
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

ON the morning that I write these words the headline across the top of the sports page reads, "Villas Draws One-Year Suspension for Taking Appearance Money"; the story beneath it describes how the world's fifth-ranked tennis player has been found guilty by the Men's International Professional Teams Council of accepting a guarantee of \$100,000 merely to show up at a European tournament earlier this year. As what's shocking about this news, as is made clear by Michael Mewshaw's devastating examination of the pro circuit, is not that Guillermo Vilas took the money but that he has been punished for doing so.

Until the pro council took this action against Vilas, not a single professional tennis player had been suspended for a practice that, if one is to believe Mewshaw, has been routine procedure in the game for years — the payment of "bribes or inducements" by tournament officials to attract "star players who will bring in sponsors, television contracts and fans."

As Mewshaw tells it, the story only begins with appearance money. Equally common practices described in "Short Circuit" involve the splitting of prize money in tournaments where a "great disparity" between the money for winner and loser "invited secret pre-match deals to divide the pot"; the throwing, or "unking," of matches and the widespread attitude that, in the words of one official, "I don't care if people tank, as long as they put on a good show"; the rigging of lucrative matches so that, as the French star Yannick Noah put it, "the players reach an agreement to play three sets: one apiece and then an honest third," and the pricing of this mess by an official who "lets a corrupt police department that investigates itself and always awards itself a profit for integrity."

What shocked Mewshaw was not the susceptibility of immature and self-centered players to flattery and bribery, but the tennis establishment's benign tolerance of blatant violations of its own strictures. In certain respects his deepest contempt is reserved not for the satrap of the game but for the tennis press, some members of which go hand in glove with the people they allegedly cover.

They may criticize an event for having a weak field or for being poorly organized. But they seldom, if ever, put directors or players on the spot by writing about appearance money, tanking, drugs, corrupt umpires, prize-money splitting, set-splitting, betting, or other subjects which, judging by my experience, would be very difficult for reporters not to know about.

Mewshaw's depiction of the men's pro tour, it should be emphasized, is not unreliably hostile. He is sympathetic toward many of the players with whom he spoke and portrays them accordingly. He understands that the life they lead is essentially bleak: "Fatigue, boredom, nagging illness, homesickness, sophomore humor, abrupt mood swings, a feeling during the indoor season of living in a time capsule shut off from the sun, fresh air and all outside influences — these are the hallmarks of the professional tennis tour and they leave little opportunity or inclination for cultural excursions. If a camera is the symbol for a tourist, then a Walkman headset is the symbol of

the circuit." The conditions in which they play can vary insanely, each new arena and climate demanding hasty adjustments in their games. Those who are married or otherwise attached often find that the pressures of the tour are built-in causes of estrangement.

"Short Circuit" is, if anything, an amusing and enlightening account of what pro tennis players are like and what it is like to be one. Mewshaw, the author of five first-rate novels, is a good writer and a tough, penetrating observer. But more than anything, "Short Circuit" is a book about a beautiful game that may well have been corrupted beyond redemption by the people who squeeze it for profit and advantage. After reading it I concluded that I have watched my last professional tennis match.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

THE RETURN OF THE JEDI	1	LAST WEEK
by Ivan D. Vyskocil	4	
THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL	2	16
by John le Carré	3	
CHRISTINE	3	13
by Stephen King	4	
THE LONER GODS	4	11
by Louis Untermeyer	5	14
THE SUMMER OF KATYA	5	8
by Trevor Herbin	6	
THE NAME OF THE ROSE	6	8
by Umberto Eco	7	
ASCENT INTO HELL	7	2
by Andrew M. Greeley	8	
HEARTBURN	8	1
by Nora Ephron	9	
ANCIENT EVENINGS	9	4
by Norman Mailer	10	
WHITE GOLD WIELDER	10	11
by Stephen R. Donaldson	11	
VOICE OF THE HEART	11	13
by Barbara Taylor Bradford	12	
SPACE	12	15
by James A. Michener	13	
BANKER	13	14
ICERBREAKER	14	
by John Gardner	15	
BATTLEFIELD EARTH	15	2
by L. Ron Hubbard	16	

NONFICTION

MEGATRENDS	1	LAST WEEK
IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE	2	34
by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman Jr.	3	
THE CHAMPION'S WAY	3	25
by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	4	
HOW TO LIVE TO BE 100 — OR MORE	4	34
by George Burns	5	
GROWING UP	5	30
by Russell Baker	6	
CREATING WEALTH	6	15
by Robert G. Kiyosaki	7	
BLUE HIGHWAYS	7	6
by William Least Heat Moon	8	
THE LAST LION	8	6
by William Manchester	9	
JANE FONDA'S WORK-OUT BOOK	9	78
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United Press International
MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica — The Jamaican music festival Reggae Sunsplash ended under a blazing tropical sun after six days of music that drew an estimated 30,000 people from as far away as Japan. The intended final night of the festival last 13 hours, extending the performances into Sunday afternoon at Montego Bay's Bob Marley Performing Center.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South's team reached a five-diamond contract, instead of an easy three-no-trump. Five diamonds would be easy with normal breaks, but the breaks were not normal.

West chose a trump lead, and after winning the first trick he played the club ace. Once this was ruffed and West returned his last trump, the contract was doomed. The result was down one, for South had to lose a club trick and a heart trick.

At double-dummy South could have made his contract by drawing trumps. Then three rounds of hearts would end play West. It appears that

West can save himself by unblocking in hearts, but South can counter by playing the heart king and after the double unblock, the ace of hearts is effective if followed by a low club.

However, South did not suspect the club void, and after winning the first trick he played the club ace. Once this was ruffed and West returned his last trump, the contract was doomed. The result was down one, for South had to lose a club trick and a heart trick.

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SPORTS

Buried on the Fourth of July

By Ira Berkow
*New York Times Service***NEW YORK** — It was a week ago, in the morning, and in the shadows in a corner of the living room, Joe Delaney, 24, sat and quietly played his guitar.

It was in the house of his mother, in an old wooden structure on Madison Street in the town of Haughton, a hamlet with fewer than a thousand people, in the northwest corner of Louisiana. It was here that Joe Delaney, small for his age, grew up the second son of Woodrow Delaney, who drove a truck that handled cattle, and Enrice, who worked six and seven days a week as a housekeeper at the First Baptist Church.

The boy grew up the third of eight children that included Alma Jean and Lucille, the oldest, and Betty Rae and Lois Faye and Joanne, and Willie B. and Amzie Earl. Other relatives moved in and out of the house, and the kids were hand-me-downs and fished in nearby streams and Joe got to love family life and home-cooking, especially buttered rice, of which he could eat a whole potful.

"I remember the guitar-playing that morning last week," said his sister Lucille. "It woke me up, and I got out of bed and walked in and saw Joe there. It was like he was thinking over a problem. It wasn't like he was sad, but there was something on his mind. I didn't ask him about it. Joe was a private person. But looking back now, I wonder if he didn't feel that something was going to happen."

Lucille Delaney said that she and Joe and Uncle Frankie Joe formed a trio and she sang and they entertained themselves with an acoustic.

"I wrote, 'This Is Ramy Day' which was one of Joe's favorites," she said. "And so was 'Glow Love,' but the one he said he thought we should record was 'Save The Last Dance For Me.'

"And we were planning on making a cassette of it on Sunday. We were going to cut that record and then he was headed back to Kansas City, where he was going to do some training or promotional work with the Chiefs. But Joe didn't quite make it."

Joe Delaney had bought a lot down the street from his mother's house — his father died in 1978 — and then built a house, a modest house, according to Lucille, for he wasn't an extravagant guy, even now when he could afford some luxuries. It was a house in which he lived with his wife, Carolyn — she had grown up down the street from the Delaneys — and their three young daughters.

On mornings when he was home from Kansas City, Delaney would stop by his mother's place and ask if there was anything he could do, anything he ran to help.

"Joe was always like that," said Lucille. "He just seemed to care about people. Maybe this sounds corny to some people. But Joe was genuinely like that."

But Delaney had his ambitions, to be sure. Said Lucille: "I remember when he was in the seventh grade, a little kid, and he said to our mother, 'Mama, I'm gonna be a pro football player. I'm gonna make you proud of me one day.' He was so small, we all laughed at him. I mean, it just seemed impossible that he'd ever make professional football."

Delaney became a star running back in high school, though, and colleges came from all over to court him.

He chose Northwestern State, in Natchitoches, because it was nearby and because the coach made him a promise.

"We were a team that threw the football and he asked me if he would be a wide receiver if he came to our school," said A.L. Williams, now at Louisiana Tech, but then the head coach at Northwestern State. "Joe said he wanted to play pro ball and it was at wide receiver where he thought he'd have a shot. I said yes, and he play wide receiver."

But when practice began, the team's tailback got hurt, and there was little depth at that position.

"Joe knew we were in trouble," said Williams, "and he walked up to me and said, 'If I can help the team at tailback, I'll switch.'

"I said, 'You came here as a wide receiver — it's your decision.'

"And so he played tailback. Not too well in his first year, but he was much better as a sophomore. He was small — 5-9, 180 pounds — but he was fast and explosive. He'd see an opening and he'd burst through. When he was a junior he became a star."

The school retired his jersey, No. 44.

Joe Delaney was drafted by the National Football League's Kansas City Chiefs. And made the team. In his rookie season, 1981, he rushed for 1,121 yards and had 246 yards in pass receiving. He was named the American Conference rookie of the year.

Oddly enough, he played the entire season with a detached retina. The vision problem was diagnosed after the season and it could have ended his career. But he wore protective goggles for part of the 1982 season, before discarding them in favor of contact lenses. He also suffered a knee injury and his production in the strike-shortened season was slowed. He missed just 380 yards in nine games.

After Delaney's first season, Les Miller, the Chiefs' director of player personnel, visited Williams. "I just wanted to tell him something about one of your former players," he said.

"Why, something happen?" asked Williams.

"No, I just wanted to say how unique Joe Delaney is. He's probably the hardest working and most popular player on the team. He's even an influence on the veterans, and usually it's the other way around."

Joe Delaney also enjoyed involvement with young stars. Last Wednesday he drove 100 miles from Haughton to Monroe, Louisiana, to attend "Kids Day" in Chennault Park.

He was playing softball when he heard screams. Three young boys were in trouble in a rain-filled pit created by construction of a waterslide. Joe Delaney ran to help.

"There was a little boy who was next to the pit and he was screaming on television after it happened," said Lucille Delaney. "And he said someone asked Joe, 'Can you swim?' And Joe said, 'I can't swim good but I've got to save those kids.' And then he said, 'If I don't come up — go get someone!'

The boys had been playing in the pit and hadn't realized how deep it was. Delaney, not a good swimmer, tried to help, but one youngster drowned and another died the next day, the third survived. But Joe Delaney needed help. It came too late.

Monday afternoon in Haughton, Louisiana, they buried Joe Delaney, a local football hero.

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But Delaney had his ambitions, to be sure. Said Lucille: "I remember when he was in the seventh grade, a little kid, and he said to our mother, 'Mama, I'm gonna be a pro football player. I'm gonna make you proud of me one day.' He was so small, we all laughed at him. I mean, it just seemed impossible that he'd ever make professional football."

Delaney became a star running back in high school, though, and colleges came from all over to court him.

Few Tears for Three Soccer 'Orphans'

LONDON — Prepare to shed tears for the most improbable soccer "orphans" imaginable. Brazil's Zico and Toninho Cerezo and Uruguayan George Best are scouring the globe for someone to give them a home and pay the kind of pocket money to which they have become accustomed.

O.K., weep crocodile tears if you must. None of the famous trio is actually out on the streets, but as stage actors will say, they find themselves between offers.

"Zico has been bitterly disappointed, and the psychological damage being caused to him is our major worry at the moment," says a spokesman for Flamengo, the Rio and Brazilian champion club that thought until last weekend that it had sold its most famous son for \$4 million to a caring Italian home.

The deal-making Zico to Udinese, was called off through the intervention of the Italian Football Association which, in its quest to stem the flood of foreign players chasing their lire, has also blocked the transfer of a second World Cup Brazilian, Toninho Cerezo, to Roma.

And George Best? Unlike the Brazilian duo, he is 37 and living on borrowed time anyway. Right now the one-time genius is selling his wares and very likely his soul playing a three-match contract for Brisbane Lions.

Possibly the most gifted British player of all time, Best has made more comebacks than the average Aussie boomerang. Perhaps his riches and fame came too early for, never able to cope, he squandered his heyday at Manchester United and drifted prematurely to the United States, where he married, separated and went through alcohol clinics before returning to England begging for scraps.

Several lower clubs offered options. All finished exasperated, not by the lost little boy's attitude

when he was there but by the hide-and-seek game he had developed during his earlier, inadequately pampered truant days in Manchester.

Like many a star performer, George boy is getting serious about rescuing his talents now that it is too late. His marvelous speed and the untouchable change of pace that was the crux of his effectiveness have long gone to seed.

His hair is flecked with grey. He is only 37, but the years of vodka and women and nightife have left only the shell of a god-given talent. Last Sunday, as a British newspaper re-ran the oldest "My Love for George" type story about his wife and current lover, the boy was deluding himself down in Brisbane. Explaining his slow start, he said:

"I didn't want to go there and dominate play, but merely help the boys get three good wins — which is what they need."

To Australian eyes, "Best showed the full range of skills which made him a legend, repeatedly beating his once opponent and making a success of point passes" to help the Lions beat Sydney Olympic, 2-1.

Udinese, naturally, will see Flamengo if it comes to it. Zico, meanwhile, temporarily orphaned, hints he may listen to an offer from say, Real Madrid if it comes his way.

The grapevines suggest it will be a long time before the Italian connection has broken the back of negotiations; the player's terms are known. However, much as we all have grown to appreciate Zico's goal-making, and taking his superb skills in a Brazilian context, we wondered how that might translate in the Italian League, with its known hatchet men and blanketed defences.

In again, Zico, gifted but frail soul that he would be positively broken in two. Perhaps, after all, he will go home, buy another apartment or two and thank Udinese for providing Flamengo with the will and the means to double his take-home pay.

But his registration arrived too late, after the Italian FA had arbitrarily closed the door to overseas imports last month. Roma tried to on and cannot have been surprised to be ruled out of court.

Udinese's attempts to sign Zico was played for altogether higher stakes. More complicated, too.

The Italian club, or at any rate the London-based intermediary handling the deal, thought it had beaten the FA deadline by lodging a \$300,000 down payment with Flamengo before the negotiations (and the deadline) were finalized.

Rumors were ripe that neither Udinese, the intermediary Groupings Ltd, nor the backers Zanussi could raise the full cost of the agreed transfer. But Zico arrived in Italy, where Flamengo was taking part in, and calling against, a Milan tournament.

His personal arrangements were published: \$7,000 (about \$10,070) per month, a \$200,000 signing fee, a \$175,000 guarantee after one month, £15,500 after two months and £15,000 annual contract after the first year.

For that, Udinese believed it had

bought a goal-scoring god, the white Pele — all advertising rights included. Unlike Cerezo, Zico would have been something of a one-man team, carrying an impossible burden for a commensurate salary. (Not that, thanks to Coca-Cola, he lived in poverty in Rio.)

But then the Italian FA scuppered Zico's move, inflicting upon him that "psychological damage." The FA cites "irregularities" over the contract, which was "concluded not directly with Flamengo, but with an intermediary based in London."

Intermediaries, although by now a normal practice for the star player market (e.g., Diego Maradona's overenthusiastic Argentine agent and Barcelona), are forbidden.

Flamengo may be upset by the mental harm to Zico, but not too upset. Club president Federico Soriano says Flamengo intends to keep the heavy down payment and will use it to double poor Zico's bonus should he decide his loyalties lie, after all, with the club that fed him a tiny, almost emaciated-looking recruit 17 years or so ago.

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For that, Udinese believed it had

Righetti's No-Hitter Beats Boston for Yankees, 4-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Dave Righetti, who a year ago had been banished to the minor leagues, pitched the New York Yankees' first no-hitter in 27 years in a 4-0 victory over the Boston Red Sox Monday.

Righetti, 24, walked four batters and struck out nine, including seven of the first nine who came to bat. He gained his second shutout in six days — after having won one in his first 60 major-league starts.

He stymied the hot-hitting Red Sox so effectively that they hit only two balls that had a chance to become hits, one in the fourth inning and the other in the sixth, but third

runs to power Milwaukee to an 8-3 victory over the Indians. Gorman Thomas homered for Cleveland.

A's 4, Rangers 3

Henderson stole three bases and scored on three sacrifice flies as the A's nipped Texas, 4-3. Henderson tied a league mark of stolen bases in consecutive games, seven. Eddie Collins of the 1912 Philadelphia A's stole that many, as did Kansas City's Amos Otis in 1975.

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runs to power Milwaukee to an 8-3 victory over the Indians. Gorman Thomas homered for Cleveland.

Astros 5, Dodgers 4

In Houston, Jose Cruz hit his third home run in three games, snapping a 4-4 tie in the eighth and pacifying the Astros past Los Angeles, 5-4. Cruz, who had hit three-run homers Saturday and Sunday, hit a two-run home run in the ninth and a three-run

Astros 5, Dodgers 4

In Anaheim, California, before a league-high crowd of 63,132, Paul Spittler pitched a four-hitter and Leon Roberts drove in two runs to pace Kansas City to a 5-1 triumph over California.

Brewers 9, Reds 5

In Atlanta, Chris Chambliss led a 14-hit attack with three hits and three RBIs as the Braves bounced Cincinnati, 9-5.

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OBSERVER

The Chablis, Brie Set

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Dozing by the video screen, the milk of human kindness coursing as serenely as always through my arteries, I suddenly became aware the other night that somebody was abusing the Chablis-and-Brie set again. But who? I was alone in the room except for...

Of course, it was the man on the television screen. There were several people actually. One of those deep-in-the-night controversy shows with which television tries to keep pulses pounding when the soul is pleading for sleep.

Before I dozed off they had promised to argue about the financial pickle of National Public Radio. I like National Public Radio, especially its news shows which make other radio and TV news shows by comparison seem two inches deep and five miles wide at the mouth, as somebody once said of William Jennings Bryan. Still... I dozed.

And might have dozed right on to "Good Morning America" except for hearing somebody abusing the Chablis-and-Brie set again. He came into focus on the brain screen. Didn't much like National Public Radio, he said. It catered only to the Chablis-and-Brie set.

I felt the milk of human kindness turning to vinegar in my veins. To be accused, just because you like National Public Radio, of belonging to the Chablis-and-Brie set — isn't that pretty low debating tactics?

Anyhow, why shouldn't broadcasting make a little something for the Chablis-and-Brie set?

I confess to trying out once for the Chablis-and-Brie set. I gave it up after discovering how powerfully a bottle of real Chablis can strike the wallet and how feebly it hits the back of the head. Neither is Brie for the earth's tightwads.

My brief experience in this circle convinces me that most of the Chablis-and-Brie set should be more properly called the watered-Almaden-and-Wisconsin-cheddar set.

All right, I could see how the social

Statue of Liberty Repair
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Statue of Liberty is to be partially dismantled for restoration beginning in September, in a two-year, \$30-million project.

wind was setting behind the beer-and-brie set. The beer-and-brie set was what all the regular guys joined, the guys who talk about the bottom line, the hard-nosed guys with hair on their tongues, all those great guys who may not know anything about the rings of Saturn but know what they like.

I went to one of my sons. He is a member of the beer-and-brie set. He agreed to induce me. Thus the tragedy of my present social position: I proved allergic to beer. Three sips of beer immediately produced an onset of agonizing itchy nose, followed by a half-hour of sneezing that flew the pretzel barrel into the next block.

Maybe it was because I liked National Public Radio that the beer was rejecting me. But no. My son, who with age would probably some day become president of the beer-and-brie set, kept tuned constantly to National Public Radio.

This last reflection made me speak truly to the television controversialists who had said National Public Radio served only the Chablis-and-Brie set. "You are talking through your hat, Buster," I told him.

This burst of ill temper was probably the result of my recent enrollment in the soda-water-and-unsalted-cracker set. When I belonged to the gung-ho-salami set I never behaved rudely, unless you include wacking a little furniture now and then.

The man who talked through his didn't reply, but the television said it would be right back after these messages. "Hold on there," I wanted to say. "You wouldn't put up with somebody smearing at Poles, women, blacks, lepers, Indians, bisexuals, Catholics, mothers-in-law, Jews, homosexuals, Eskimos, Hispanics, paraplegics, Baptists, Chinese, vegetarians, Italians, Rosicrucians, Hindus, Australian aborigines, schizophrenics or Dukhobors. Where do you get off letting people belittle the poor old Chablis-and-Brie set?"

Next day, feeling more like the sweet-tempered man I am, I investigated the size of National Public Radio's pickle. Running a national network, it is \$3 million in the red. If it weren't, the rest of the government would still be \$189,991 million in the red. Obviously a lot more people than National Public Radio's audience are sipping the real Chablis.

New York Times Service

The Women-in-War Furor

Book by a Former Vietnam Nurse Reopens the Debate

By Sandra G. Boodman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lynda Van Devanter was a U.S. Army nurse in 1969; a nice girl from Arlington, Virginia, who sported a minuscule American flag pin in the lapel of her fatigues.

She came home a year later bitterly opposed to the war and spent the next decade in a numbing swirl of unrewarding jobs and failed relationships, drinking herself to sleep and vainly trying to banish the recurring nightmare of a dying teenage soldier whose face had been blown off.

Van Devanter's painful metamorphosis is graphically chronicled in her autobiography, "Home Before Morning," believed to be the first account of the war by a woman veteran.

The book has sparked an emotional debate among female soldiers, a group that has been largely overlooked in the national re-examination of the United States' longest and most unpopular war.

Although the controversy echoes earlier debates about Vietnam books written by male veterans, it is tinged with the particular sensitivity that surrounds questions involving women in the military. Only 7,000 of the 2.8 million Vietnam veterans are women, most of them ours.

Critics, among them several army officers who served with Van Devanter at the 67th and 71st Evacuation Hospitals, are disputing portions of the book, saying she has exaggerated and distorted conditions to bolster her anti-war views.

A high-ranking official of the Veterans Administration claims Van Devanter's portrayal of wartime relationships — including a long affair with a married surgeon — the use of profanity, the heavy drinking and drug use she describes, as well as her postwar breakdown cast "the entire army nurse corps in a disparaging light."

Lynda Van Devanter herself has said on numerous occasions that the image of the army nurse is either lesbian or whore, said Nora Kinzer, special assistant to

VA Administrator Harry Walters. "I am upset that such an image is portrayed in her book," said Kinzer, a former assistant secretary of the army who notes that the VA is eager to present all Vietnam veterans in a "positive light."

Van Devanter, women's director of the Washington-based Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA), denies that she distorted conditions. She attributes much of the criticism to her book's anti-military tone and to her political activism, including a trip to Hanoi by a veterans' delegation last Memorial Day.

"It is my story, although many others had similar experiences," said Van Devanter, 36, in her office in the rundown town house that serves as VVA headquarters. "These people would obviously prefer that I had written a book that said we were saints and angels and everything was wonderful. They're trying to write revisionist history."

That is precisely what several of Van Devanter's former colleagues say she has done.

The book is replete with vivid descriptions of grueling 72-hour shifts by medical personnel "falling into an almost deathlike sleep at the operating tables." It says they worked under a steady barrage of enemy rocket attacks on a "never-ending flow of casualties" while standing in an inch-deep mixture of mud and blood "reminiscent of a '50s horror film."

"I certainly don't recognize that," said Colonel Mary Grace, who was a nursing supervisor at the 71st Evacuation Hospital near Pleiku, where Van Devanter worked as an operating-room nurse from June 1969 to March 1970. "I'd say she's been watching too much 'M*A*S*H,'" said Grace, now chief nurse at the hospital in Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Van Devanter's descriptions of Vietnam are substantiated by other women veterans, including her former roommate, army nurse Lynn Calimes Kohl. "Actually what Lynda wrote was mild," said Kohl, now a housewife in Appleton, Wisconsin, who, like Van Devanter, suffered a breakdown after the war. "I think very few people even realize that women

in Ann Arbor of Arlington, a former army nurse, said Van Devanter "fictionalized" the workload and should have used real names in the book. (All names except those of Van Devanter and her immediate family were changed.) "She talks about this endless flow of casualties, and official army figures show the hospital was only 50 percent full," said Webb. "I'm incensed that she's become a professional veteran and now she's making money off it." Webb's husband is author James Webb, the former minority counsel to the House Committee on Veterans Affairs and a highly decorated Marine captain who wrote the best-selling Vietnam novel, "Fields of Fire."

The criticism is fueled by the commercial success of Van Devanter's book. The paperback rights have just been sold for more than \$100,000.

Van Devanter, who earns \$12,000 annually, says she plans to earn over half of what she earns from the book to the VVA.

She wrote the book, she says, because she wanted to reassure female vets disturbed by Vietnam memories "that they're not alone, and they're not crazy. I certainly didn't do it for the money. It's absolute bull — for Jo Ann Webb to

spout these figures, which don't tell you anything about the magnitude of the casualties. This is not a book about numbers. This is also not a big sex book. I mentioned exactly two relationships in Vietnam, both of which illustrated the need to hold onto another human being in a situation of complete insanity. And I can't believe Jo Ann Webb would say I should have used real names. Imagine being 12 years down the road and finding out in a book that your husband had an affair with someone in Vietnam."

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Sandra Boodman/The Washington Post

Author Van Devanter: A painful metamorphosis.

were in Vietnam, and I think a lot of them would like to keep it that way." It was like "M*A*S*H."

Van Devanter, the second of five daughters of a career federal bureaucrat, had never lived farther away than Baltimore when she was shipped to Vietnam, a 22-year-old "superpatriot" who wanted to help people and dreamed of returning home to a life in the Virginia suburbs.

She returned home at 23, full of loathing for the war and anger at the army, lived briefly in Alaska, moved to Los Angeles and then back to Washington.

She lost a series of nursing jobs, frequented singles bars in a desperate search for companionship and haunted by wartime memories, drank heavily and suffered bouts of depression so severe she cried for weeks.

She went on welfare, married and divorced, and finally discov-

ered through a counselor who specialized in veterans' problems that she was suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, a condition that affects an estimated 700,000 male veterans.

Van Devanter began writing the book in 1979 as therapy. Two years and two drafts later she hired a professional free-lance writer, co-author Christopher Morgan.

"I had terrible amnesia about major portions of time," Van Devanter recalled, "so we spent days sitting in my living room with the tape recorder. He would prod me constantly, asking 'What were you holding?' 'What were you wearing?' 'Sometimes I just hated him, but he made me remember.'"

"The first publisher told me oo one wanted to read about women at war," she said. "But now I think people are more willing to talk about it."

PEOPLE

Richard Burton Weds For the Fifth Time

The actor Richard Burton, currently starring on Broadway with his former wife Elizabeth Taylor, has married for a fifth time. The bride is Sally Hay, a former BBC production assistant who met the 57-year-old British actor on a film set in Vienna earlier this year. The BBC said they were married in New York in 1953. The BBC said they were married in New York in 1953. A BBC spokesman said Hay is 35. Burton is currently starring with Taylor in the Broadway production of "Private Lives." Burton was twice married to Taylor, who took last week off from the play because of bronchial problems and hayfever. A London judge granted the Oscar-winning actress Patricia Neal a divorce from the writer Roald Dahl, her husband of 30 years and the man who ousted her back to health after three strokes that nearly killed her. Neither was in court as Judge Deborah Rowlands granted Neal the divorce decree on the basis of uncontested and unspecified complaints about Dahl's behavior. Neal, 57, and Dahl, 66, were married in New York in 1953. The Kentucky-born Neal won an Academy Award for her portrayal of an aging farm cook in the movie "Hud." Her marriage to Dahl, author of children's stories and screenplays for TV's "Tales of the Unexpected," was the subject of a television movie this year that followed its tragic twists — from the accident that damaged the arm of their infant son to the death of their eldest daughter Olivia and Neal's series of paralyzing strokes in 1965. The Daily Express gossip columnist William Hickey quoted Neal as saying last January that she had no plans to marry again. Asked if anyone else was involved in the break-up with Dahl, Hickey quoted her as replying, "Not at all. I can tell you."

Kevin Murphy, an English journalist, has completed his 14th successful swimming of the English Channel, becoming the first person to swim the 22-mile (35-kilometer) distance this year. He did it in 15 hours and 39 minutes. Dr. Chester D. Miltnerberger, 31, of Jacksonville, Florida, gave up one year and 39 minutes after leaving Dover, when he was just four miles off the coast. Before setting off, Miltnerberger said the water was colder than he was used to at home.

Top row, from left: Sally Hay, Richard Burton; second row, Patricia Neal, Roald Dahl; third row, Christopher Morgan, Elizabeth Taylor; bottom row, Christopher Morgan, Sally Hay.

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